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The People's Press.

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Select Miscellany.

JOHN GRAY'S MISFORTUNE.

When John Gray and his wife started in life they had a good farm all paid for and money running at interest. But John, unfortunately was one of those habitual grumblers who seem to experience the greatest satisfaction in recounting and augmenting the little annoyances to which they are subjected. His implements were forever wearing out, and invariably broke down in the midst of some important piece of work, when he could but illy spare the time either to borrow or have them mended. His farm produce, too, was generally disposed of just before a rise in the market, which no one ever knew him to hold on to for the purpose of obtaining a higher price without selling at last to a great disadvantage. His horses and cattle, also, were sure to be lame at his busiest season.

Nothing ever seemed to go right with him, nor was he ever wanting for a cause of complaint; for when all other sources failed him, the weather stuck by him most faithfully. In fact so notorious was his habit in this regard, that it had passed into a proverb among his neighbors, who when they wished to give expression to their greatest satisfaction at a fine growing spell were accustomed to say, "Why, John Gray himself couldn't find fault with such weather as this."

John lacked neither the industry nor the economy requisite for a successful farmer, but his habit of augmenting and brooding over the little annoyances of life prevented him from engaging with that heartiness and confidence in his occupation which are so essential to success. As a result, he had been gradually falling behind, till, instead of having a little money coming in from a source where neither sweat nor muscle was expended, a mortgage on the farm was yearly draining off a portion of his limited and hard-earned money.

This was the most genuine of all John's sources of complaint, and unfortunately it was one over which he would rather brood and lament than put forth an extra effort to remedy it. There was added, moreover, to this real cause of complaint the bitter reflection that the unhappy state of his affairs was due solely to his own mismanagement. Many a hard-working man is unable to get along in the world from want of good management in his household affairs. But John Gray himself could find no cause for complaint in this regard. His wife was a model of diligence and economy, and if ever her husband had occasion to find fault with her, it was only because she bore the ills of life too contentedly.

"Do you know that old Jenny is dead?" John inquired of his wife as he came in to breakfast that morning.

"Why, no! What has happened to her?"

She got fast in the stall and broke her neck, I guess. It was a most unfortunate thing that it had to happen on a night when such an awful storm was raging. If it had not been for that she would have waked up the whole family, judging from the way the stall is shivered. But of course I could not expect anything better; the very elements conspire against me."

"I am really very sorry for the poor old thing," replied Mrs. Gray, "she was always such a faithful animal. But then she was about worn out any way, and you ought to be thankful, John, that it was not one of your other horses."

"And suppose it was?" retorted John, turning around sharply from the sink, where he was vigorously washing his hands, "all my horses would be living this morning."

"How do you make that out?" queried his wife.

"Because the halters on the other horses were weak and would have broken with the first kick, while there was a halter on Jenny strong enough to hang her. It is provoking to think of it," resumed John, sitting down to breakfast. "After keeping her in the stable all winter, she must lie down and die now, just when the spring work is coming on."

Mrs. Gray had no consoling words for her husband in these dove-tailing misfortunes, so that John was encouraged to trace out their connection still further.

"There's that horse that was sold at Grigham's; he went off so dog cheap that I had half a mind to buy him, just on speculation, if I had, how nicely he would come in now! But when good luck is on the road I am always in the ditch."

If the facts were as John represented no one could justly accuse him of being an unreasonable grumbler. The fates at this time certainly seemed adverse. But then it was a chance if John had the remotest idea of buying a horse at Grigham's; and it was very doubtful if the "awful storm" prevented him from hearing the kicks of poor old Jenny, or if her halter was one whit stronger than that upon either of the other horses. But John had acquired a skill in recounting his misfortunes which was very deceptive to himself.

Not long after this a band of gipsies happened to come along with a lot of horses in their train. John needed a horse to supply old Jennie's place, so he bargained with the gipsies, and made, as he thought, a very cheap purchase.

The next day he tried the qualities of his horse before a single wagon. He felt quite pleased with the horse's gait and general carriage, and he began to flatter himself that he had for once obtained a great bargain. But while regarding the steed with considerable pride and satisfaction, he came to the brow of a steep hill. John spoke soothingly to the horse, and drew up the reins tightly; but from some unaccountable cause, the hitherto gentle animal began to make some doubtful motions, and before John could recover himself the vicious beast caught the bit between his teeth, threw his head against his breast and bolted.

He had taken John at such a disadvantage that the poor man was utterly helpless. Down the hill they went at a fearful rate, John with difficulty preserving his balance, as the wagon swayed about and sawing upon the reins with all his might. Unfortunately, the horse wandered from the road as he neared the bottom of the hill, and brought the wagon in contact with a large stone. John was thrown to the ground with violence. He was taken home in an insensible condition and upon examination, it was found that beside receiving severe bruises, one arm was broken, and one of his knees severely injured.

Mrs. Gray ministered to her husband with an affectionate wife's care and tenderness, and she had the satisfaction of seeing him soon recovering from the shock which his system had received. But his wounded knee remained tender and sore, and after several weeks of careful nursing, the sad truth forced itself upon them, that he was permanently crippled.

This was the most severe affliction that John had yet experienced; but he did not complain as much as one might suppose he would, his grief was too deep for that. He felt as though his cup of affliction was full, and he yielded to his fate with sullen resignation.

"I don't know how it is going with us now, Martha," he would say. "We have had a hard row to hoe all our lives, and now that I am knocked under—but maybe the good Lord won't utterly forsake us."

"Never fear, John," was his wife's cheery answer. "We ain't half so badly off as a good many people in the world. You know that I'm not one of the sort that borrows trouble. So long as we don't know what is in store for us, let us contemplate our future cheerfully; then if joy come, we will meet it half way; but if sorrow be our portion, we will oppose to it its most powerful antidote.

John made no reply, but the thought of his heart was "Poor Martha! Of how much better things are you worthy than are in store for you!"

"I'll tell you one thing, Martha," said John, after a pause. "Old Ruddle spoke to me some time ago about buying our big pasture that lies between this land and the creek. I suppose that what we could get for that would pay off the mortgage on the farm. If we were only out of debt, there might be some hope for us!"

"I know, John" replied his wife, "that the incumbrance on the farm is the most serious thing that we have to contend against; but I have a plan in my head for the management of the farm which the selling of the pasture lot would completely overthrow."

John looked at his wife very curiously.

"You know, John," continued Martha, "that there is a great deal of rough land on our farm which is good for nothing but grazing. We have plenty of good spring water, which might be made to run through the house. Now my plan is to have a dairy. A portion of the work will then be brought into the house, which will give the girls and me a good chance to contribute toward our common support. You know that I was brought up on a dairy farm, so that we will not be in any danger of failing through lack of practical knowledge."

John shook his head daubtfully.

"Don't you know, Martha, that I tried a dairy farm once, and lost money by it?"

"Yes, John; and I know that you tried a good many other things, and lost money by them all. It won't do for us to trifle any longer, John; we have got to set to work and work in a right way. Our children are growing up; they must have good schooling; and it must be very evident to yourself that, unless there is a change in the management of affairs, we shall soon be steeped in poverty. Now just put the full control of things in my hands, and I will soon show yon a different reckoning"

John Gray looked upon his wife in astonishment. She had always been so cheerful and hopeful, that he thought she never rightly appreciated their real circumstances. She now spoke with such energy and confidence that John's pity was changed to profound respect. The need of a change was most apparent to John, and having great confidence in his wife's good judgment, he did not further object to the proposition.

Mrs. Gray set to work with all the energy of her nature, and borrowed money, stocked her farm, and made the necessary alterations in the house. And it was not many weeks before she found herdairy in successful operation.

All the family became time-tuned with Mrs. Gray's enterprise. The boys managed the out-door work with skill and energy, the girls showed an equal diligence in the household affairs, while John made himself generally useful, so far as his crippled state would allow.

Gradually they emerged from their impending debt; and as prosperity dawned upon them, Mrs. Gray found herself able to fulfill her cherished desire of giving her children a good education. John, though not reclaimed from his grumbling habits, exhibited a growing inclination to look upon the brighter side. He took a peculiar pleasure in recounting the series of misfortunes which culminated in the runaway that made him a cripple for life, generally ending with the reflection, "I always was an unlucky dog, any way."

The Auditor's report states the number of sheep killed by dogs in Kentucky during the year have been 21,516, valued at $59,964. It is stated that many thousands were killed that were not reported to the assessors.

THE MORMON PROPHET.

Brigham Young and what He Has Done for His People.

[New York World.]

After twenty-nine years' of active service as President and Prophet of the Mormons, Brigham Young has resigned his position to make room for a younger and more active man—one who may conduct the faithful through the wilderness of this world and protect them from the assaults and wiles of a generation of Gentiles. He was born at Whitingham, in the State of Vermont, on June 1, 1801. His father was a farmer, as was also Brigham until he was thirty-two years old, when the spirit of prophecy began to trickle into him, and, forsaking the plough and harrow, he shortly afterwards united his fortunes with those of the persecuted sect of Latter Day Saints, and in his own expressive words, "walked for four years in the desert with shoes filled with blood." The Mormon Church, under Joseph Smith, had been regularly organized two or three years previously, at Manchester, in this State, and many converts had been made. Brigham Young was made an elder soon after his conversion, and so well was he suited for a leader that he was made one of the twelve apostles who were appointed in 1835 to spread the new doctrines among the Gentiles. He labored in the vineyard of the Eastern States, where he was signally successful in making converts. Soon afterwards the Mormons got into extremely bad odor with the people, especially when their bank failed at Kirtland, and the leaders were forced to flee for their lives before enraged creditors, not exactly into the mountains of Hopsidam, but into Missouri, a place at that time about as wild and full of files and defiles. Here, accused both justly and unjustly of plundering, arson and assassination, they fought with mobs and were hunted from place to place like wild beasts. Internal dissentions began and heresies showed their horrid fronts; their difficulties with the people of Missouri assumed the proportions of civil war, the militia of the State was called out, and some of the Mormon leaders were arrested and charged with treason, murder, and felony. They agreed to leave the State, and went to Illinois, where they settled at Nauvoo, which soon grew to be a flourishing city and received a charter. Charges of immoral conduct and polygamy brought against Smith caused him to be lodged in jail at Carthage, when on June 17, 1844, a mob took him and shot him to death in the jail-yard. Sidney Rigdon, an old Mormon, and Brigham Young, now about forty-two years old, and vigorous both mentally and physically, were the most prominent candidates for the leadership of the sect. Young was elected, and immediately excommunicated Rigdon, whom he gave over "to be buffeted by the devil for a thousand years." Like a wise man he did not, as he was urged to do, seek to avenge the death of Smith, but "left to God" the punishment of the guilty, hoping by this act of moderation to soften Gentile hearts towards the new church.

But Leviathan is not so tamed. Hostilities were renewed, the charter of Nauvoo was revoked, and in 1846 the Mormons sorrowfully left Nauvoo and their beautiful temple, on the top of which stood a statue of the angel Gabriel apparently blaring a final adieu with his trumpet, and then they went into the wilds of Iowa, gathering at Council Bluffs. In this exodus Brigham Young was their Moses, and shortly led them thence to Salt Lake City, and speedily brought a large area of land under cultivation. Missionaries were sent to all quarters of the globe, and converts, especially from England and Wales, began to turn their faces towards the new Mecca, a city flowing with milk, honey, and carnal delights. From Sweden and Norway they came; from Germany, Switzerland, and France, and ranged themselves beneath the banner of Brigham Young, their prophet, priest, and king. When the Mexican war broke out the Mormons showed their loyalty, and furnished their contingent of a battallion to the army. In March, 1849, a convention was held at Salt Lake City, and the State of Desert—"the land of the honey-bee"—was organized, but Congress refused to recognize it, and made a Territory of the land occupied by the Mormons, of which Brigham Young was appointed Governor by President Fillmore. It was stipulated that all laws opposed to those of the United States should be annulled, and this was looked upon not unnaturally by Brigham as a menace to polygamy, which, at first a heresy of Orson Pratt's had now become the well settled custom of the Latter Day Saints. Brigham was determined to make for himself and his people a recognized position of power in the land; among his people, although he was not formally invested with absolute power, his authority was practically without bounds. Only he had interviews with angels, and he knew the divine will, and only he could exceed the number of wives—seven—prescribed to each of the faithful, and he even made bold to say: "I defy any one to prove from the Bible that I have not the right to a thousand wives." By assumptions at variance with the law of the land he got into difficulties with the Federal judges of the Territory, who, in 1850, were forced by threats of violence to leave Utah, and then the laws of the United States were openly defied and subverted. The Government refused any longer to recognize Brigham Young as Governor of the Territory, and appointed Colonel Steptoe in his place. In 1854 the Colonel entered Utah with a batallion of soldiers, but found it so difficult to occupy the position to which he had been appointed, that he resigned it and took his force to California. Brigham dealt with the high hand and outstretched arm of one who feels that his commission is not from man On the Sunday after Colonel Steptoe's departure he preached in the Tabernacle, and said: "I am and will be Governor, and no power can hinder it until the Lord Almighty says: 'Brigham you need not be Governor any longer'"—a mandate which he has presumably now heard at the age of seventy-two. The civil officers appointed along with Colonel Steptoe were driven from the Territory and Judge Drummond was forced at the point of the bowie-knife to adjourn his court *sine die*. In 1857 President Buchanan appointed Alfred Cumming Governor, and sent 2,500 soldiers to Utah to protect him in the discharge of his duties. The excited Mormons denounced the army as a mob, and forbade its entrance into their land; they attacked the supply trains and cut them off from the army, which without reaching Salt Lake Valley, went into winter quarters on Black's Fork, near Fort Bridger. The Territory was declared in rebellion. In 1858 the Mormons submitted to the Federal authority and the troops were withdrawn two years afterwards. Peace then reigned, and on March 3, 1862, Brigham Young was elected President of Utah at the very moment when, according to the public journals, his authority was gravely menaced by the appearance of a new prophet, and a division therefrom resulting among the Latter Day Saints. Afterwards Governor Harding had him arrested on a charge of polygamy, and it was with some difficulty that he was again set at liberty. Thenceforward for some years there was no disturbance between the two governments, and Brigham devoted his energies to developing the resources of the Territory which he ruled, and was eminently successful in doing so, as was shown in his message of 1868, which exposed a government making rapid progress without contracting any public debt, and, as he thought, on the eve of entering the Union with rank of a State. The great and irreconcilable point of deliverance between Utah and the other sections of the country was the fact of its polygamy, but as the Territory was so far away from ordinary civilization this system was not seriously likely to become a real source of contention until the opening of the Pacific Railroad brought Utah into close connection with other parts of the country. Then Congress began to take measures to prohibit polygamy, and the introduction of the Cullom bill, redefining adultery and giving the United States authority in certain new cases, raised a storm of indignation among the saints, against whom especially it was directed; and a formal protest against its passage was sent by them to Congress in 1870. The more recent troubles in regard to Judge McKean's actions in Utah were really not of the Mormons' seeking, the persecutors of the saints having brought charges of murder and other heinous crimes alleged to have been committed long ago by prominent Mormons, and Judge McKean holding that they should be tried in United States Courts instead of those of the Territory. The Latter Day Saints are now quiet enough, and in leaving them Brigham Young has withdrawn a presence which has done all for their material prosperity that any man could have done. It is of course, useless to speculate on the future of the people.

About Pins.

Our pins, the oldest of them, come from the tombs. The Egyptians buried them for us years ago. They are elaborate and costly in workmanship; the longest being eight inches in length. These pins are ornamented with large gold heads and bands. The ancient Mexicans used the thorns of the agave and the gloc for pins. Our English grandmothers of the 16th century exercised patience and impatience in using their little pins, which were *wooden skewers*. (I wonder how they dressed the babies of that century.)

The first pins made in England were manufactured at Gloucester in 1626. Ten years later, they were made in London; and afterwards in Birmingham. We owe the business of pinmaking in the United States to the war of 1812, which so interrupted our commerce that the value of a *six* penny paper rose to one dollar. Our first pins were made by Englishmen at the old State prison in Greenwich village, now included within the limits of the city of New York. The effort was soon abandoned. Again, in 1820, the same tools were made to do duty in pinmaking at Bellevue Almshouse. The enterprise failed.

Mr. Lemuel Wright, of Massachusetts, invented and patented in England the first machines that made solid-headed pins. That effort failed to meet success, and he waited nine years before the first solid-headed pin was sold in London. One year earlier Mr. John I. Howe, of New York, obtained a patent in the United States for making pins with wire or spun heads, and these were the first machines in which the pin was completed by one process that proved successful. The same inventor patended in 1840 a process for making pins with solid heads.

There are now in the United States, eight or nine mills where pins are made, and Connecticut claims the pin business as almost exclusively her own, four of the mills being in the Valley of the Naugatuck.

An application at one of these Connecticut mills to see a pin made was met with the reply: "We will show you with pleasure plenty of pins after they are made, and every process except the making of the pin." There is a secret, wonderful department in this mill, where eighty-five machines devour tons of wire, and send forth millions of pins, and from this department curious eyes are excluded. A man named Fowler invented the machines so carefully hidden, and a story is told that, in his last great period of doubt and agony lest, after all, his creation should fail of life, help came to him in the form of a dream, and by it, success. The capacity of one of these mills is 7,000,000 pins a day, or, 2,191,000,000 per year.

The best English pins are put in green paper which was sacred to the best quality of American pins; but now, alas! it is made to cover the poorest quality of iron pins as well, such as are sold at a fraction more than three cents a paper. The best pins of the American and Rowe companies are now put up in form of a book, and are called "book pins." A book contains 264 pins, including five sizes, in eight rows one of which is black.

The pins, as first shown at the mill, are of brass and iron. The brass pins receive whitening from long boiling in copper vessels with block tin. The iron pins receive their whitening by a process which is kept secret.

After whitening, the pins are put through a machine which throws off all the straight well-formed pins, and carries away all the bent, imperfect pins as absolute waste. Another machine assorts the pins, selecting with precision each size, and conducting it to its proper receptacle.

The most curious and interesting process is that of putting the pins into the papers. It requires possibly thirty seconds for the pins to pass from the mass of their places in the paper, the same machine selecting them by the head, marshalling them in single file, delivering them over into companies, creasing the paper, and fixing them in place. It is the iron pins which have created the belief that English pins are alone worth buying. Merchants buy the poorer qualities, and even the iron pins, consumers alone suffering, since the merchant buys at the lowest valuation the cheapest article, and sells it at the price of the best quality of brass pins. A paper of *Ne plus ultra* pins contains 360; the poorer qualties but 280. The cheapest quality of iron pins are called adamantine, between which and the *Ne plus ultra* there are several grades.—*Hearth and Home.*

Discoveries Made by Accident.

Not a few discoveries in the arts and sciences have been made or suggested by accident. The use of the pendulum suggested by the vibrating of a chandelier in a cathedral; the power of steam, intimated by the oscillating of the lid of a teakettle; the utility of coal-gas for light, experimented upon by an ordinary tobacco-pipe of white clay; the magnifying property of the lens, stumbled upon by an optician's apprentice while holding spectacle glasses between his thumb and finger,—are well-known instances in proof of the fact.

Galvanism was discovered by accident. Professor Galvani, of Bologna, in Italy, gave his name to the operation, but his wife is considered as actually entitled to the credit of the discovery. She being in poor health, some frogs were ordered for her. As they lay upon the table, skinned, she noticed that their limbs became strongly convulsed when near an electrical conductor. She called her husband's attention to the fact; he instituted a series of experiments, and in 1789 the galvanic battery was invented.

Eleven years later, with that discovery for his basis, Professor Alessandro Volta, also an Italian, announced his discovery of the "voltaic pile."

The discovery of glass-making, was effected by seeing the sand vitrified upon which a fire had been kindled.

Blancourt says that the making of plate-glass was suggested by the fact of a workman happening to break a crucible filled with melted glass. The fluid ran under one of the large flagstones with which the floor was paved. On raising the stone to recover the glass, it was found in the form of a plate, such as could not be produced by the ordinary process of blowing.

Glass pearls, though among the most beautiful, inexpensive and common ornaments worn by the ladies, are produced by a very singular process. In 1656, a Venetian, named Jaquin, discovered that the scales of a fish called bleak-fish, possessed the property of communicating a pearly hue to the water. He found, by experimenting, that beads dipped into this water assumed, when dried, the appearance of pearls. It proved, however, that the pearly coat, when placed outside, was easily rubbed off; and the next improvement was to make the beads hollow. The making of these beads is carried on to this day in Venice. The beads are all blown separately. By means of a small tube the insides are delicately coated with the pearly liquid, and a waxed coating is placed over that. It requires the scales of four thousand fish to produce half a pint of the liquid to which a small quantity of sal ammonia and isinglass are afterwards added.

Lundy Foot, the celebrated snuff-manufacturer, originally kept a small tobacconist shop at Limerick. One night, his house, which was uninsured, was burned to the ground. As he contemplated the smoking ruins, on the following morning, in a state bordering on despair, some of the poor neighbors, groping among the embers for what they could find, stumbled upon several canisters of unconsumed, but half-baked snuff, which they tried, and found it so pleasant to their noses that they loaded their waistcoat pockets with it. Lundy Foot, aroused from his stupor, imitated their example, and took a pinch of his own property; when he was struck by the superior pungency and flavor it had acquired from the great heat to which it had been exposed. Acting upon the hint, he took another house in a place called Black Yard, erected ovens, and set about the manufacture of that high-dried commodity, which soon became widely known as Black Yard snuff. Eventually he took a larger house in Dublin, and making his customers pay literally through the nose, amassed a great fortune by having been ruined.—*From Oliver Optic's Magazine.*

Removing Stains.—If you have been picking or handling any acid fruit and have stained your hands, wash them in clear water, wipe them lightly, and while they are yet moist strike a match and shut your hands around it so as to catch the smoke, and the stains will disappear. If you have stained your muslin or gingham dress, or your white pants with berries, before wetting with anything else, pour boiling water through the stains and they will disappear. Before fruit juice dries it can often be removed by cold water, using a sponge and towel if necessary Rubbing the fingers with the inside of the parings of apples will remove most of the stains caused by paring. Ink also, if washed out or sopped up from the carpet when is is spilled, can be almost entirely removed.—*Hearth and Home.*

General James Shields is the only man who ever represented two States in the United States Senate. At one time he was Senator from Illinois, and subsequently Senator from Minnesota.

The stage from Hamilton to Pioche has been robbed, and the driver killed. The robbers were painted like Indians. The passengers are uninjured.

Fifteen hundred singing-birds from Germany, were uncaged at Cincinnati by the society which purposes Americanizing them.

The Traffic in Slaves in Egypt.

The correspondent of the London *Daily Telegraph*, who accompanies Sir Bartle Frere's expedition to take steps for the abolition of the slave-trade in Africa, in a recent letter, sends the following notes of the traffic in slaves in Egypt:

Every class of society, from Pashas and Beys down to a petty shop-keeper, indulges in the luxury and vice which it affords. No one can pretend to respectability—a sort of social franchise—without this property qualification. No unmarried man can obtain lodgings in a respectable quarter of a town unless he has a wife or a female slave. Thus men who visit larger centres of business, and who are compelled to live there among the people for sometime, buy female slaves, whom they resell or otherwise dispose of when they leave for their homes. All this, taken together with the extent of country and the population, warrants the conclusion that the absorption of slaves in Egypt is enormous. There are no open markets in Cairo, such as the mart at Zanzibar, for the sale of slaves; but I am informed by natives that private establishment for the purpose abound in the native towns, where an Egyptian can purchase slaves without any difficulty at all. Such is also the case in every town in the interior, where the traffic is more open. There are two races of slaves sold in Egypt, the white and the black. The former are imported from Turkey, are highly prized, and are bought only by the rich. They are generally made concubines. Of course young and good-looking girls fetch prices, amounting in some cases to thousands of pounds. Before being sold they are usually taught certain accomplishments valued by Turkish and Egyptian voluptuaries, such as singing, in some cases of music, and invariably the gait and behavior of a high-class lady. As is the case with woman in these countries, the charms of these girls fade at an age which in cold climates is considered young, and they have to make room in the harem for fresh victims.

Leaf and Flower Pressing.

Do not forget our former directions for preserving flowers, ferns, and mosses. In your wanderings over hill and dale, and by the rocky shores, pass not by unnoticed the beautiful and varied creations of our heavenly Father. Every wild-flower has its own peculiar grace and beauty. The infinite variety of ferns and mosses is a never-ending source of wonder and delight. All wild flowers and leaves are more easily preserved than cultivated. If you do not possess, in your roamings, proper books for pressing, newspapers are easily obtained. Cut them in leaves the size you require, and place within them anything you desire to press, and procure bricks, stones, or any weighty substance, to press them with. First place your newspaper book on a smooth floor or table; then cover them with a board; on this place your weights. Your papers will need changing now and then. These papers, when dry, can be used again. The more delicate flowers or leaves will not bear removing before drying; therefore, you had best obtain some white wrapping paper to place them in before pressing. It is very pleasant to keep a diary of flowers. Have a book bound and made like a scrapbook: that is, with leaves of thick, white printing-paper, folded thick at the back to give room for the dried specimens. Then mark every event with a flower or leaf, and collect some memento wherever you travel, writing the name of plants, date, event, or place you desire to memorize. We have such a book, a collection of over twenty years. It is full of pleasant histories to us.—*From Oliver Optic's Magazine.*

The Republic of Liberia---West African Explorations.

Letters received a few days ago, in this city, from Liberia and the west coast of Africa, mention the arrival, in the last Liverpool mail steamer, of two exploring expeditions. One is a well-organized English party, headed by Captain Cook, having for its purpose the ascent and exploration of the magnificent Congo river to its source "and thence across the water-shed or tablo land to join the heroic Livingstone." The other is composed of "two French gentlemen, one of them a marquis, who expect to spend two years in exploring the interior, from the Gaboon to the interior. Their attention is particularly fixed upon the Ogobai," which is now navigated by small steamers over two hundred miles. This river is considered the outlet of a great interior lake, believed to exist between the Sierra del Crystal mountains and the mountains west of the Albert Nyanza seen by Brant. These are grand undertakings, likely to immortalize their conductors, and prove of signal value to Africa and the world.

Rev. John Henry Adams, leader of a company of emigrants from Hawkinsville, Ga., announces their arrival at Cape Palmas on the 14th of January. His letter bears date February 25, up to which time, he states, they had enjoyed good health and were satisfied. Adams writes that he had been some ten miles in the interior, and found it to be a "great country." "I am more than happy," he remarks, "to tell you that this is the country for me, and that I feel more than satisfied. I am going to do all I can to get my people to come to Liberia."—*Washington Republican.*

The little island of Cuba—beautiful as a sunbeam on the waters—has but fifteen per cent. of her lands under cultivation. Yet she exports annually to the amount of $90,000,000. There is a yearly revenue of $37,000,000, only 10,000,000 of which goes to the parent government the balance being expended on the island government officials. According to a valuable exchange, a third of the island is covered with the rarest timber, which yields woods of many valuable kinds. It is also rich in gold, copper, lead and iron.

It is well known that Cuba exports the best sugar and tobacco, from which she derives her main income. No wonder that the "Hidalgos" stick to the *ex*-Faithful Island like an oyster to the shell.

Gov. W. L. Sharkey, of Mississippi, died a few days agoat the Imperial Hotel of pneumonia. He was 83 years of age.

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, MAY 8, 1873.

THE HOMESTEAD DECISION.—Last week we briefly noticed the late decision by the U. S. Supreme Court, setting aside the retrospective interpretation of the Homestead law. This week we give the decision in full, as a very important document. It will be remembered that the *Press* advised the people, three years ago, not to rely too much upon this law as a final relief from indebtedness, but to endeavor to liquidate their liabilities in the meantime, as a day of reckoning would finally come, and be the better prepared for it.

We learn that some lawyers are now advising every body to go into bankruptcy. We have our doubts about the good policy of such a course. The Charlotte *Democrat*, a very able and prudent paper, has the following upon the subject of bankruptcy;

"It costs something to go into bankruptcy besides the risk of losing character, and it would be well for small debtors ($200 and $400 men) to think seriously before they make up their minds to pay one or two hundred dollars to get clear of paying debts amounting to only two or four hundred dollars."

And, we might add, there are doubts about some of the provisions of the Bankrupt law.

☞ Another instance why Southern manufactories often languish and finally fail, is recorded in the Raleigh *State Agricultural Journal*: "A merchant returning from his trip North, boasted to his friends that he had purchased in New York, an excellent stock of clay pipes. In due time his stock of goods arrived, and with pride he exhibited the pipes to his friends, when one gentleman remarked, "this pipe is marked *H. S. Salem, N. C.*" He had bought in New York what might have been purchased cheaper at home, at the same time directly encouraging home manufactures."

Many other Southern manufactures, we learn, are shipped North by the manufacturers, and the merchants buy and ship them back again. So wags the South,—perhaps for the want of some great commercial emporium nearer home.

THE TRADE OF RICHMOND.—Since the above, we were pleased to see an article taken from the Staunton *Vindicator*, which speaks in glowing terms of the prosperity and growth of Richmond, Va., which encourages us to hope that the Sonth may yet become more alive to her own interest, and strain every nerve to build up her own towns, and manufactories, and live more within herself, in a commercial point of view. The farmer, the mechanic, the merchant,—all classes,—would be materially benefitted by having large business towns more convenient. The *Vindicator* says:

Nothing strikes a stranger visiting Richmond more forcibly as one of the results of the opening of a new trade for that city, through the completion of the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad, than the tremendous preparations the merchants there have made to accommodate it. The splendid business houses, which for size and adaptation are not surpassed in this country, with their five floors appointed to the purposes of the different branches of the business, filled with busy clerks and buyers, the ceaseless hum of the voices of clerks calling out and entering goods sold, the never-tiring dummies that are transferring merchandise from floor to floor, and the endless rolling of wagon wheels carrying off the purchases for shipment, impress the visitor with the fact that he is in a big city and in the midst of a big trade. These men have business with the custom-house, too, and are no longer the tags to New York, their importations being far greater than ever before. There is business in the very air in Richmond, and everybody seems to be on the run, and altogether it is a reprint of New York life.

We rejoice to see this evidence of prosperity in the capital of our sister State, and hope the merchants of this section of country will give Richmond a call and a fair trial.

MISTAKE IN FIGURES.—A valued cotemporary, always wide awake, shows up some more of the beauties of *Radicalism*. The people should make a note of all such things.

"*It* is now stated, upon good authority, that a gross mistake has been made in regard to the tax on distilled and malt liquors. It was estimated by the Treasury Department that this tax would produce about $75,000,000 this year. The receipts thus far are nearly $90,000,000, and the fiscal year does not close for more than two months yet. Here is a miscalculation of millions; but nobody is to blame for it, they say. We doubt very much if the tax will be reduced in consequence, or that we shall ever know what becomes of this little extra pile of $15,000,000. We feel sure that it will not work any reduction of the national debt, or be used to relieve the money market, or be appropriated to the United States Centennial Commission."

Strawberries were selling in New York last week, at $1 25 a quart; green peas, $3 per bushel; onions $4 per bushel; potatoes $10 per barrel. The arrivals from Bermuda last week, were 5,000 boxes tomatoes, 1,800 crates onions, 800 barrels potatoes.

MOSES AND STRAWBERRIES.—Says the Raleigh *Sentinel*, "Moses Patterson, a worthy colored citizen, showed us ripe strawberries on Friday last."

Forest fires have been raging in Rutherford county, last week, destroying much timber, fencing, &c.

VIRGINIA, NEV., May 2.—The mail carrier reports that the settlers in the Mountain City district are greatly alarmed at the threatening attitude of the Indians. Parties of Snake Indians are pouring in from all directions, and they are all in war paint.

THE POSTAL CARDS.—As the Third Assistant Postmaster General has given notice that the postal cards will be ready for issuance to postmasters next month, the following description of these cards will be interesting to a number of our readers:

"The card adopted is made of good stiff paper, water-marded with the initials U. S. P. O. D. in monogram. The face of the card is engraved, surrounded by a border in scroll work one eighth of an inch in width. The one cent stamp on the upper right hand corner is from a profile bust of the goddess of liberty and surrounded by a lathed work border with the words "U. S. Postage" above, and "One Cent" below. On the left hand corner are the words "United States Postal Card," with directions to "write the address only on this side,—the message on the other." Underneath, and occupying the lower half of the card are ruled lines on which to write the address, the top line being prefixed with the word "To." The back of the card and intended for communication is entirely plain, being devoid even of ruled lines. In color the body of the card is light cream, the printing velvet brown. No variation in size, shape, color or in any particular will be made from the regular style to accommodate special cases, nor will the Department do any printing on the cards beyond the engraving specified in the description. The cards will be sold for cent, neither more or less, whether in large or small quantities. They may be used for orders, invitations, notices, &c., and the matter may be either written or printed. They are to be regarded by postmasters the same as sealed letters, except that in no case will unclaimed cards be sent to the dead letter office."

A FEARFUL ACCIDENT.—On May the 5th, the iron bridge at Dixon, Illinois, gave way with two hundred persons, including many women, who were witnessing a baptism. Thirty-two dead have been recovered. Twenty-four of the rescued are injured, some fatally. It is feared others are under the ruins. Some bodies have been found six miles below. Loss about ninety.

LYNCHBURG AND DANVILLE RAIL ROAD.—We learn from the Danville papers, that the Lynchburg and Danville Railroad, is well under way, and that by next Fall, at farthest, the road will be completed, and Danville and Lynchburg will be united by rail.

MORE FRAUD.—Great excitement was caused in mining circles by a card of Gen. J. F. Harrison, of New Orleans, Superintendent of the Stafford Line Star Silver Mines, California, denouncing the whole project as a deliberate fraud and swindle. Nearly $200,000 in stock had been taken and paid, principally in New Orleans.

THE WORLD'S FAIR.—Vienna dates of May 5, state that rapid progress has been made in the arrangement of the interior of the exhibition building since the opening. All the departments are filled except that of the United States, which is still empty. Great indignation is felt by American exhibitors at this state of things. The weather has been unfavorable, rain having fallen almost constantly since the opening of the exhibition.

Death of Hon. James Brooks.

The Hon. James Brooks, of New York, founder of the *Evening Express*, of that city, and the representative of the eighth (N. Y.) district in Congress, died in Washington on the 30th ult., after a protracted illness.

Death of Hon. James L. Orr.

Hon. James L. Orr, of South Carolina, who was recently appointed by President Grant, Minister from this country to Russia, died very suddenly at St. Petersburg, of lung disease.

Death of John R. Thompson.

Mr. John R. Thompson, for many years editor of the *Southern Literary Messenger*, and more recently connected with the *Evening Post* in New York, died recently at 5.25 o'clock at the residence of Mr. Isaac Henderson in New York city. He had long been suffering from a constitutional pulmonary malady.

Death of Baron Leibig.

The great chemist is no more. He did more than man of this age to make agricultural a science. The works of Baron Von Liebig are text-books throughout the civilized world.

DEATH OF DR. MCGUFFY.—Dr. N. H. McGuffy, Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University of Virginia, at Charlottesville, died at his residence near the University, on Sunday, aged 73 years. He is the author of McGuffy's Spellers and Readers.

Oakes Ames was stricken with paralysis on the inst., in Boston, and at last accounts was lying dangerously ill. His physicians express but little hope of his recovery.

ALL FOR LOVE; OR, THE OUTLAW'S BRIDE, is the title of Miss E. A. DePuy's new novel just issued by T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia, Pa. It is a graphic story of Corsican life, in which the wild passions of that tameless race are vividly depicted. It is neat book, any very interesting to lovers of light literature.

$1 75 in cloth, or $1 50 in paper. T. B. Peterson & Brothers, 306 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia.

LOUISIANA AFFAIRS.—Latest dispatches report fighting at St. Martinsville, Louisiana, between the Metropolitan police of Kellogg and citizens, under Dr. Blanche, who have organized to resist the Kellogg tax collector. Several of the police killed and wounded.

The police from New Orleans had been sent out to force the citizens to pay the tax to the Kellogg collectors.

Grant gets one hundred and thirty-six dollars and ninety-eight cents per day for being President.

LONDON, April 30.—Jerusalem advices state that the Latin and Greek monks are fighting at Bethlehem. Five Latins and six Greeks were hurt.

Opening of the Vienna World's Fair --Speeches of the Emperor and the Archduke Charles.

VIENNA, May 1.—The exhibition was inaugurated to-day by the Emperor in the presence of the imperial family, royal and illustrious guests, and State and civic dignitaries.

The weather was unfavorable, but the crowd of people from all parts of the world who witnessed the splendid and imposing ceremonies was immense, filling the rotunda and transepts of the building and a portion of the grounds surrounding it.

At noon the Emperor entered the rotunda with the Crown Princess Victoria, of Germany, on his arm. He was followed by the German Crown Prince Frederick William, who escorted the Empress Augusta. After these came the oldest son of the Prince, accompained by the Prince Imperial of Austria.

The Emperor took his seat on the throne, when the combined bands, numbering several hundred musicians, performed the Austrian hymn, which was succeeded by the Prussian anthem, amid the cheers of the multitude.

The Archduke Charles then rose, and, addressing the Emperor, said: "Sire, filled with gladness, I salute your Majesty in these halls devoted to progress and peace. Your participation has fitly brought to completion the work which now draws upon Austria the eyes of the world, and has secured for the Fatherland full recognition of the part she takes in the promotion of the welfare of mankind through the instruction of labor. May it please your Majesty to graciously receive this catalogue, and to declare the exhibition open."

The Emperor, receiving the casket containing the catalogue, replied: "With lively satisfaction I behold the completion of this undertaking, the importance and significance of which I appreciate in the highest degree. My confidence in the patriotism and capability of my people and the sympathy and support of friendly nations have accompanied the development of the great work. My well-wishes and grateful recognition are devoted to its termination. I declare the Universal Exhibition of 1873 open."

Congratulatory speeches of commendable brevity were then made by the Prince Von Anersberg, president of the Council of the Empire, and Dr. Folder, burgomaster of Vienna.

The ceremonies concluded with the chorus "See, the Conquering Hero Comes"—sung by the United Musical Society and choirs of the city.

The Emperor and Empress, followed by distinguished personages, then traversed the western and eastern wings of the exhibition building, being received everywhere with thunders of applause.

Having completed the circuit of the exhibition they departed amid salvos of artillery and cheers of the immense crowds gathered outside the building.

SERIOTS WAR IN AFRICA—A late London paper says: "By a recent arrival at Liverpool from Cape Coast we hear news of an alarming nature, that place being in a state of great excitement in consequence of expected invasion by the Ashantees, who were reported as only twenty-four hours' march distant. The Fantees had been everywhere beaten. The Ashantees number between 70,000 and 80,000 men, and it was supposed to be their intention to take Elmina from the Duch. They were marching in four divisions, the King himself being at the head of the principal one. The British navy stationed in those waters were watching the interests of her Majesty's subjects."

HEAVY STORM IN KANSAS—LOSS OF LIFE. ST LOUIS, May 3.—Advices from Cloud county, Kansas, state that another fearful storm had occurred in that region, by which a number of lives were lost and much property destroyed. The roof of a house owned by Mr. Snyder was blown off and Mr. Snyder, his wife, five children, and a farm-laborer, were buried in the snow and frozen to death. Within a few miles of the same house a family named Wricher shared a similar fate; all being frozen to death.

A Rio Janeiro letter of the 4th instant, states that owing to the late rains a landslide occurred which crushed and threw down massive stone walls into buildings in the navy yard, instantly killing twenty workmen and wounding fifty others.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing from Athens, curiously contrasts the mixtures to be found there of ancient and modern civilizations. Railroads spin their trains amid the temples of three thousand years; steamers dash their swells upon the Pireus, and the scream of their whistles resounds from Athos, Pentelicus and Cytheron to Olympus and the heavens beyond their gods. Dr. Ayer's World renowned medicines, those consummations of modern science, are posted on the Acropolis, the Parthenon, the Areopagus and the Thesion, while the modest cards of Cherry Pectoral, Ayer's Sarsaparilla, Ague Cure and Pills look from the windows of the shops in the streets of Athens, where they are sold.—*N. Y. Sunday Globe.*

Supreme Court of the United States on the Homestead Law.

At December Term 1872, U. S. Supreme Court, the following opinion was delivered by Mr. Justice Swayne in the case of John McK. Gunn Plaintiff *vs.* Charles F. Barry, Defendant in error to the Supreme Court of the State of Georgia. The case stands No. 185 on judgment docket:

"This is a writ of error to the Supreme Court of the State of Georgia.

On the 12th of May 1866, the plaintiff, in error recovered in the superior court of Randolph county a judgment against Wm. R. Hart for the sum of $402,30 principal and $129,60 interest up to the judgment and costs. An execution was issued upon the judgment, and placed in the hands of the defendant in error as sheriff of that county. He was thereby commanded to the sums above mentioned and father interest upon the principal from the 12th of May, 1866, and the costs. The plaintiff in error requested him to levy upon a tract of land of 27½ acres, belonging to Hart the defendant in the judgment. Barry refused. He assigned as the only reason for his refusal that the premises had been set off to Hart under the provisions of the act passed by the General Assembly of the State, and approved October 3, 1868 entitled "An act to provide for setting apart a homestead of realty and personalty, and for the valuation of aid property and for the full and complete protection and security of the same to the sole use and benefit of families, as required by section first of article seventh of the constitution, and for other purposes."

Gunn thereupon petitioned the Superior Court of the county for a writ of mandamus to compel the sheriff to make the levy.

The petition set forth that the land in question was the only property known to him subject to the lien of his judgment, except a tract of 28 acres of the value of $100, situated in the county of Stuart, which was also included in the homestead so set apart; that the premises in question were worth the sum of 1,300, and that they embraced a much larger number of acres than the real estate exempt from levy and sale by the laws in force when the judgment was recovered, and when debt on which it was founded was contracted.

It does not appear that these allegations were denied, and we do not understand that there is any controversy upon the subject.

After a full hearing the court affirmed the validity of the act in its retrospective aspect, and gave judgment against the petitioner. The Supreme Court of the State affirmed this judgment.

The first section of 7th article of the Constitution of Georgia of 1868 provides that "each head of a family, or guardian, or trustee of a family, or minor children, shall be entitled to a homestead of realty to the value of $2,000 in specie, and personal property to the value of $1,000 in specie, to be valued at the time they are set apart, and no court or ministerial officer in this State shall ever have jurisdiction or authority to enforce any judgment decree, or execution against said property so set apart, including such improvement as made thereon from time to time, except for taxes, money borrowed or for the purchase money of the same, and for labor done thereon, or material furnished therefor, or removal of incumbrance thereon."

The first section of the act of the 3rd October, 1868, is in the same terms.

It may well be doubted whether both these provisions were not intended to be wholly prospective in their effect.

But as we understand the Supreme Court of the State has come to a different conclusion we shall not consider the question.

The statute in force when the judgment was rendered declared that the following property belonging to a debtor who was the head of a family should be exempt from levy and sale (to wit) "Fifty acres of land and five additional ones for each of his children under the age of sixteen years, the land to include the dwelling houses, if the same and improvements do not exceed two hundred dollars; one farm horse or mule, one cow and calf, ten head of hogs, and five dollars worth additional for each child; beds, bedding and common bedstead sufficient for the family; one loom, one spinning wheel, and two pairs of cards and one hundred pounds of lint cotton; common tools of trade for himself and his wife; equipments and arms of a militia, soldier and trooper's horse; ordinary cooking utensils and table crockery; wearing apparel of himself and family; family Bible, religious works and school books; family portraits; the library of a professional man in actual practice or business, not exceeding three hundred dollars in value, to be selected by himself."

No one can cast his eyes over the former and latter exemptions, without being struck by the greatly increased magnitude of the latter.

Section 10 of Article 1 of the Constitution of the United States declares that no State shall pass any law impairing*t he obligation* of contracts.

If the remedy is a part of the obligation of the contract, a clearer case of impairment can hardly occur than is presented in the record before us.

The effect of the act in question, under the circumstances of this judgment, does indeed not merely impair, it annihilates the remedy. There is none left. But the act reaches still further. It withdraws the land from the lien of the judgment and thus destroys a vested right of property which the creditor had acquired in the pursuit of the remedy to which he was entitled by the law as it stood when the judgment was recovered. It is in effect taking one person's property and giving it to another without compensation. This is contrary to reason and justice, and to the fundamental principles of the social compact. Clador *vs* Bull, 3 Dall, 388. But we must confine ourselves to the constitutional aspect of the case. A few further remarks will be sufficient to dispose of it.

It involves no question which has not been more than once fully considered by this court.

Georgia, since she came into the Union as one of the original thirteen States, has never been a State out of the Union. Her constitutional rights were for a time, necessarily put in abeyance, but her constitutional disabilities and obligations were in no wise affected by her rebellion. The same view is to be taken of the provision in her organic law and of the statute in question, as if she had been in full communion with her sister States when she gave them being.

Though her constitution was sanctioned by Congress, this provision can in no sense be considered an act of that body. The sanction was only permissive as a part of the process of her rehabilitation, and involved nothing affirmative or negative beyond that event. If it were express and unequivocal, the result would be the same. Congress cannot, by authorization or ratification give the slightest effect to a State law or constitution of the United States. That instrument is above and beyond the power of Congress and the States, and is alike obligatory upon both.

A State can no more impair an existing contract by a constitutional provision, than by a legislative act; both are within the prohibition of the national Constitution.

The legal remedies for the enforcement of a contract, which belong to it at the time and place where it is made are a part of its obligation. A State may change them, provided the change involve no impairment of a substantial right.

If the provision of the constitution, or the legislative act of a State, fall within the category last mentioned, they are to that extent utterly void. They are, for all the purposes of the contract which they impair, as if they had never existed.

The constitutional provision and statute here in question, are clearly within that category, and are, therefore, void.

The jurisdictional prohibition which they contain with respect to the courts of the State, can, therefore, form no impediment to the plaintiff in error in the enforcement of his rights touching this judgment as those rights are recognized by this court. White *vs* Hart, 13 Wall, 646; Von Hoffman *vs.* the City of Quincy, 635.

The judgment of the Supreme Court of Georgia is reversed, and the cause will be remanded to that court with directions to enter the judgment of reversal to reverse the judgment of the Superior Court of Randolph county, and there-after to proceed in conformity to this opinion.

D. W. MIDDLETON,
C. S. C. U. S.

THE MODOC WAR.

Details of the Last Battle.

LAVA-BEDS, April 26, 1873.

THE SAVAGES AND THEIR AMBUSCADE.

Some sixty or sixty-one Modocs are armed with Spencer carbines and breech-loading muskets. In more than one instance a Modoc has been known to have two or more Spencer rifles, enabling him to keep up a rapid fire from his natural or artificial breast-work of rock. The surface of the ground in many places is torn up by volcanic action, which forms crevices, and these are adaptable to purposes of either hiding or for points of defence. In several instances soldiers, knowing nothing of the topography, have come unawares upon such fissures, and before they could escape were confronted by the wiley Indian with rifle levelled and finger on trigger. Death, or at least a dangerous wound is the result. Too often the cowardly redskins escape by so many paths known only to themselves.

A SAMPLE OF TREACHERY.

As a sample of their treachery and cunning may not be amiss, I will state that a portion of batteries A and K, Fourth Artillery, and company E, Twelfth Infantry, finding themselves in danger of being outflanked, took shelter in a hollow spot affording partial cover. No sooner had they done so, than the Indians at this point, numbering twenty-one warriors, who knew and commanded every egress from the cavity, detached seven of their number on one side, fourteen remaining on the other, and then opened a cross-fire on the poor fellows, who could not show either hand or head without being struck. Very few escaped injury. The rest were either killed or wounded.

It is impossible to ascertain the number of Modocs killed and wounded yesterday. Captain McKay reported that his Warm Spring Indians had taken four scalps. This may be the whole, or it may be only a portion of the killed. The Modocs are very careful to destroy, as far as possible, all traces of their casualties, carrying their wounded into the caves and burning the dead bodies. Their wounded are supposed to be hidden in the caves; but few of them have been seen so far.

JUSTICE TO THE DEAD.

Justice to many of its gallant dead compels the record of the following well-authenticated facts: When Captain Thomas found himself and his men surrounded by his vindictive foes, true to his nature as a soldier, he sought to cheer the soldiers on to the bitter end, and obtain, if possible, life for life, and to sell their lives dearly, saying: "Men, we are surrounded. We must fight and die like men and soldiers." In his noble efforts to sustain the courage of his small command he was ably seconded by Lieutenants Howe and Wright. After receiving a mortal wound he buried his gold watch and chain among the rocks, and emptied his revolver amongst the enemy before dying.

If living, he would also write in terms of well-deserved praise of the conduct of Lieutenant Harris, who was similarly situated as Captain Thomas, with a portion of his battery K, Fourth artillery, and set an example of bravery and determination to his men, uttering some such sentiments as those already quoted, not that it required such expressions to stimulate the men to deeds of bravery, when every man would willingly have followed either officer where ever they chose to lead. Yet they showed the mutual confidence existing between them. Since they were to fall it is a pity it had not been when opposed to worthier foes. Yet it is a mournful consolation that each, Captain Thomas and Lieutenants Howe and Wright, sons of soldiers, met a soldier's death in defence of the Government and laws of the country.

Of the men killed or wounded it is perhaps sufficient to say that they showed their bravery with their blood, the former with their lives, the latter in total or partial disability.

When the news of the massacre reached the camp soldiers who had grown old and gray in the service wept like babes at the fate of their officers and comrades.

A FEARFUL TRAP—"SAUVE QUI PEUT."

NEW YORK, April 30.—A special from the lava-beds says, in regard to the last massacre of troops by the Modocs: "It was a fearful trap, and the first four shots were fired by the Modocs were only fired to draw the troops more directly between the fire of the Indians on the right and left. The rout was complete, and, with the exception of the officers and non-commissioned officers, a majority of whom lay stretched on the rocks with their life-blood ebbing fast away, the watchword was 'Sauve qui peut.' During the night Indians were creeping through the rocks to scalp and strip the dead."

OFFICIAL CONFIRMATION AND FURTHER PARTICULARS.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—General Sherman has an official dispatch forwarded from General Schofield confirming the lava-bed news:

Major Green, commanding on the west side of the lava-beds, ordered Captain Thomas, with seventy soldiers and fourteen Warm Spring Indians, to reconnoitre four miles from camp. The party had reached the designated point without seeing any Indians, and were resting when they were fired upon. A part of the command at once became demoralized, and organization in a great measure ceased. Stragglers reached camp at half-past 1 P. M. General Green went to Captain Thomas' assistance, and found the latter's command entirely disorganized. Scattered details fully confirm the casualties telegraphed yesterday. All the officers and part of the men remained together and fought like heroes, but the Indians had secured an advantageous position before being discovered. The remains of the officers have been sent to Yreka. The bodies of four warriors were found near the scene.

The Indians occupy the rocks four miles below their old position, and it will be impossible to surround them with the force here and *en route* hither.

The above report is signed by General Gillem. General Sherman has telegraphed to President Grant and Secretary Belknap for advice.

A GENERAL INDIAN WAR FEARED.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 30.—A dispatch from Yreka says the people of that place and Scott's Valley are arming, fearing a general Indian war. The citizens in the Valley of Oregon, above the lava-banks, are moving away with their cattle and property.

THE MODOC WAR.—Not a shot has been fired since the 26th April. A large fire has been seen where Thomas' command were slaughtered, about five miles distant.

STATE ITEMS.

GLEANINGS FROM OUR EXCHANGES.

The Raleigh *News* says the square occupied by the Deaf, Dumb and Blind Asylum was for many years the city burying ground. During the excavation for the foundation of the Asylum buildings, many skulls were thrown up, and even teeth and bones were seen on the bank of dirt. Well might Rip Van Winkle exclaimed, "are we so soon forgotten!"

ACCIDENT.—Mr. P. J. Mangum, one of our best citizens and an excellent workman, had the misfortune to have his left hand badly injured in a sash machine last Saturday evening. It was thought at first that amputation would be necessary, but it is now thought that his hand may be saved, though it will probably never be of any service to him.—*Durham Tobacco Plant.*

The Weldon *News* says: We saw a family of nineteen Hollanders (all the way from The Hague) passed Weldon, on Wednesday, bound for South Carolina, where they propose settling. They were plainly clad, and wore their native shoe which is made of a solid piece of wood with a hole mortised for the foot, resembling a western dug out.

In Concord, the other night, a colored thief by the name of Alfred Misenheimer attempted to enter the store of Mr. James Cline by crawling down the chimney. When half way down he got wedged fast and shouted lustily for help. The chimney had to be torn down to extricate him and he was taken out most dead with suffocation.

A special to the Raleigh *News*, dated May 1st, says: At a meeting of the Directors of the North Carolina Railroad to-day, Col. Thomas M. Holt, of Alamance, was elected President of the Company to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Hon. Wm. A. Smith.

Capt. John N. Moffitt, late of the Confederate Navy, lectured in Wilmington Tuesday night on the perils of the blockade running during the late war. The Wilmington papers pay high tribute to the lecture.

The Louisburg *Courier* says: Mr. George Brown, of this place, shot and killed, on Tuesday morning last, a fish hawk of extraordinary size, measuring from beak to the tip of his tail, twenty-four inches; across his wings from tip to tip seventy inches; claws five inches.

We have been informed that the ladies of St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church purpose holding a Fair about the middle of May, with the view of assisting in liquidating the debt, contracted before the war, and still resting on that church.—*Watchman.*

LUTHERAN SYNOD.—The Evangelical Lutheran Synod of North Carolina will meet on next Wednesday, the 30th. inst., at St. Paul's Church, 5 miles south of Salisbury.

RECOVERING.—Mr. Duncan Livingston, who was shot by Alexander Seales, a few days ago, at Old Hundred, is in a fair way to recover. He was shot in the right breast, the ball passing nearly through to the back.

DR. E. BURK HAYWOOD.—This eminent physician has been selected to report on the diseases and climate of N. C. before the American Medical Society, which is to meet on the 6th of May.

The Raleigh *News* says: We are pleased that one of our most enterprising citizens, with abundant means, contemplates establishing the first cotton factory in Raleigh.

The people of Oxford and the members of the Baptist church have contributed nearly $1,000 towards the endowment fund of Wake College.

WHISKY TAXES.—The State Treasurer has decided that the State revenue law taxes all purchase of liquors, in or out of the State, 5 per cent.

An attempt was made on Saturday night of week before last to rob the office of Luke Blackmer, Esq., in Salisbury. The thief was foiled in breaking it open.—*News.*

Three-fourths of the real estate of Pasquotank county is owned by Northern men that have purchased and settled on the same since the war.

Wake Forest commencementt 4th June. Hon. A. S, Merrimon delivers the oration. The Alumni Address will be delivered by H. B. Folk, Esq., of Brownsville, Tenn. Rev. W. E. Hatcher, D. D., of Petersburg, Va., preachos the sermon to the graduating class.

LIST OF LETTERS,

REMAINING in the Post Office at Salem, N. C May 1st, 1873.

LADIES' LIST.

Miss Mary Jane Farrabee, Mrs. Deley Harlin, Miss Jane Teague, Miss Sarah Tesh, Mrs. Julia A. Whicker.

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

Lyfax Adams, S. J. Bailes, A. Fuller, Rev. Wilson Gray, 2, George W. Hammock, S. M. Hobson, James S. Moir, Levi P. Mathews, J. T. Murray, S. E. Ogburn, Daniel Rothrock, Wm. W. Smith, Y. H. Speace, Thomas C. Walker, James Wicker.

H. W. SHORE, P. M.

To the Suffering.

The Rev. William H. Norton, while residing in Brazil as a Missionary, discovered in that land of medicines a remedy for CONSUMPTION, SCROFULA, SORE THROAT, COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, and NERVOUS WEAKNESS. This remedy has cured myself after all other remedies had failed.

Wishing to benefit the suffering, I will send the recipe for preparing and using this remedy to all who desire it FREE OF CHARGE.

Please send an envelope with your name and address on it. Address

Rev. WILLIAM H. NORTON,
676 BROADWAY
New York City.

A Card.

A Clergyman, while residing in South America, as missionary, discovered a safe and simple remedy for the Cure of Nervous Weakness, Early Decay, Disease of the Urinary and Seminal Organs, and the whole train of disorders brought on by baneful and vicious habits. Great numbers have been cured by this noble remedy. Prompted by a desire to benefit the afflicted and unfortunate, I will send the receipt for preparing and using this medicine, in a sealed envelope, to any one who needs it, *Free of Charge.*

Address
JOSEPH T. INMAN,
Station D, Bible House,
New York City.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Centennial Jubilee of the Moravian Church at Friedberg, Davidson County, N. C.

Saturday, May 10th.

Opening service at 11 o'clock, A. M.
Lovefeast, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

Sunday, May 11th.

Service on the Graveyard, at 9 A. M.
Preaching at 11 A. M.
Closing services at 2½ P. M.

TOWN ELECTION.—At the municipal election, on Monday, the following officers were elected:

Mayor—J. P. Vest.

Commissioners—J. G. Sides, Dr. T. F. Keehln, C. Ebert, H. W. Fries, E. T. Ackerman, Christian H. Fogle and J. L. Belo.

Politics had nothing to do with the election.

The following Town Officers were elected in Winston on Monday last:

Mayor—J. W. Alspaugh.

Commissioners—S. H. Hodgin, G. L. Miller, H. W. Bynum, P. A. Wilson, J. A. Gray, Jos. Masten, T. L. Vaughn.

KERNERSVILLE TOWN ELECTION.—At the municipal election on Monday the following officers were elected:

Mayor—A. H. S. Beard.

Commissioners—F. M. Stafford, A. Lewis, W. H. Leak, James Armfield, Dr. A. D. Lindsay.

Our correspondent hopes that the officers who are to govern for the next twelve months, will so rule and direct affairs as to advance the growth and prosperity of the village, and sustain its good name and reputation.

Our Kernersville letter reached us too late for publication entire, our columns being nearly full on receipt thereof, Wednesday morning. Our correspondent says:

The citizens of Kernersville regret very much that the anticipated pleasures of an innocent excursion or picnic party were marred by the unfavorable state of the weather, and a regular "*ball*" or *dance* only came off. The citizens desire to cultivate social and friendly relations with their neighboring towns, but mere fashionable displays, to gratify the vanity of some, they are not anxious to encourage. Public sentiment of Kernersville was decidedly against the "hop."

IMPROVEMENTS.—Mr. E. A. Vogler has shown us a draft of Dr. Shaffner's new dwelling, which will be put up during the summer. Mr. Vogler is the architect, and will superintend the construction in every detail.

The building will be of brick, two stories high, with an elegant French Mansard roof, covered with ornamental slate. Altogether it promises to be the handsomest private dwelling in town, and situated on Main Street.

Mr. Vogler's taste is well known and we are glad to learn that he is ready to accommodate all who desire to build new houses or alter and improve old buildings, with the necessary information as to design, cost, &c. Those who are inclined to improve will do well to consult with him. Office corner of Main and West streets.

New AdVertisements.

Messrs. Pfohl & Stockton, knowing the value of printers' ink, make their commercial bow to the public, in announcing the arrival of their large and splendid stock of Spring and Summer Goods, through the people's paper. Cross over and see.

Messrs. Wommack & Co., have very much increased their business, and now offer a large and handsome stock of seasonable Goods, embracing nearly everything in their line of business. We notice a very lively time among our neighbors over the way,—they know that a nimble sixpence is better than a slow shilling.

EAST BEND SCHOOL.—The present session of East Bend Academy will close on Friday, the 30th inst. The examination of the classes will begin on the 29th and close the morning of the 30th.

W. B. Glenn, Esq., will deliver the Literary Address at 11 o'clock, on the 30th. The exercises by the students will then follow. Party on night of 30th.

The Salem Band will be in attendance to discourse sweet music.

ORNAMENTAL SIGN PAINTING.—We saw one of the neatest signs the other day that we have observed for many a day, the handiwork of our young townsman, John A. Vogler, and intended for the store of J. L. Fulkerson. It is artistic in design and elegant in construction. Those who have signs to paint would do well to make a note of this.

SUNDAY SCHOOL CELEBRATION.—Union Ridge Sunday School will celebrate its anniversary on the 4th Sunday in May. All friends of Sunday schools are invited to attend.

THE SALEM HOTEL is undergoing repairs. It will be repainted inside and out, and fitted up comfortably. The proprietor, Mr. A. Butner, is well known to the travelling public, and we hope to see numbers of our Eastern friends among us during the coming summer.

The closing exercises of Salem Female Academy will take place on the 27th and 28th insts.

MCNYDER, the great "laughist and humorist," has been in our midst for the past few days, selling lots of Snuff, Tobacco and Cigars. His cachinations are as cheerful and hearty as ever. May his shadow never grow less.

WINSTON TOBACCO MARKET.—After many weeks of dry, harsh weather the refreshing rains of last week brought the weed in good handling order, and from the activity among the Ware-Housemen the farmers are taking advantage of the season to bring their tobacco to market. Judging from the prices we think that general satisfaction is given to growers of the weed.

Sales for the past week amounted to over One Hundred Thousand Pounds at prices ranging from $4.50 to $85.00 per cwt.

THE GUN SMITH BUSINESS IN SALEM.—Mr. Christopher Vogler of this place, was, we believe, the first to open a gun smith shop in the South, for the manufacture of rifles. Every part of the gun was made, boring, grinding and rifling the barrel, and giving it the well-known neat and beautiful stock; in short, finishing the gun out and out except the lock. This business was handed down from father to sons and successfully conducted for many years. The apparatus for grinding these good old style barrels was driven by water-power, and every gun was tested and not allowed to leave the shop until pronounced thoroughly reliable in every part, thus establishing a reputation for faithful workmanship, and creating a large demand among the hunters of the mountain regions of Virginia, North and South Carolina, as well as the sportsmen of our immediate vicinity. Several extra finely finished guns were manufactured for parties, who presented them to friends in England, where they were highly prized.

During the war of 1812, the Forayth Riflemen, from this county, used the Vogler gun in the campaign about Sackett's Harbor in the State of New York, and in Canada.

Gradually, however, barrels could be purchased at a cheaper rate in the North, and were procured in a rough state, and rifled, stocked and finished here at home in the usual careful manner.

For many years, the old mill was left standing, an interesting relic of the past, until it gradually decayed and disappeared, and nothing was left but the rock foundation walls. We well recollect clambering about among the debris, with boyish glee, and listening to the many reminiscences, related by one of the descendants, who delighted to dwell on the good old times when the mill was yet in operation. One remarkable little apparatus was frequently alluded to, consisting of a circular rasp, connected with the machinery, on which a good old citizen used to file and finish buck horns, for heads of canes, umbrella handles, &c., and the filings were carefully collected and used for "settling the coffee" of the old town folks.

Here, against the old rock wall of the mill-dam yet standing, was placed a target where it was customary to test the accuracy of the guns. This was forbidden ground, and the boys were often reminded not to meddle with the board, in fact, to make themselves scarce.

Most of the traces of this interesting locality have disappeared; the gun business is, however, still carried on by representatives of the family, connected with making and repairing locks and other finer work in that line of business, with the same fidelity as in former years, and orders still occasionally received for the *good old* "Vogler gun."

The late Mr. Foltz also carried on the Gun business, with success for many years, making an excellent rifle. These shops were all grouped together in the lower end of town, where Mr. T. Vogler still continues the business. His brother, the late Nathaniel Vogler, carried on the business at his father's old stand until within the last few years.

In speaking of these good old firearms, we are reminded of the passage in Cooper's "Pioneers," where old Leatherstocking gives his opinion about Judge Templeton's new double barrel:

"There's plenty of pheasants among the swamps, and the snow birds are flying round your own door, where you may feed them with crumbs and shoot them at pleasure, any day; but if you're for a buck, or a little bear's meat, you'll have to take the *long rifle*, with a *greased wadding* or you'll waste more powder than you'll fill stomachs, I'm thinking."

The ladies of Danbury, Stokes county, will have a Memorial Day on Saturday.

DIED,

In this place, on the 7th inst., Mr. WILLIAM HAUSER, in the 70th year of his age.

In this county, suddenly on Monday last, Mr. MICHEL HAUSER, aged upwards of 70 years.

THE MARKETS.

Corrected by R. A. Wommack & Co., Dealer in General Merchandise.

Corn,	70	a	Salt Liverpool	2	30
Wheat,	1 65	a 1.70	" American,	2	25
Meal,	2	a 2½	Candles ads.	20 a	25
Chop,	1½	a 2	Oils, Linseed,	1.00 a	1.25
Bacon,	12	a 15	" Kerosene,	50 a	60
Pork,	7 00	a 8.00	Sheetings, Fries' A.	13	
Lard,	11	a 12	" " B.	12	
Eggs,	10	a 00	Yarn, Fries, per bun	1.60	
Molasses,	28	a 40	Iron,	6 a	8
Cheese Fac.	18	a 25	Nails,	7 a	8
" Mount.	15	a 00	Hides, green,	7, Dry	10
Butter,	25	a 00	Tallow,	10 a	12
Peas,	75	a 80	Beeswax,	28 a	30
Apples, green,	75	a 1.00	Clover Seed,		
" dried,	3	a 6	Home grown; 8.50 a 9.00		
Potatoes, sw.	75	a 00	Barrels Flour, Fruit	50	
" irish,	75	a 00	Brick, 6.00 a 10.00		
Coffee,	25	a 30	Shingles,		
Sugar,	15	a 15	Long leaf pine, 4.50 a 5.25		
" crushed	15	a 18	Hay, per cwt.	50 a	60
Rags,	3	a 4			

WINSTON TOBACCO MARKET.

REPORTED BY WINSTON TOBACCO ASSOCIATION.

NEW TOBACCO.

LUGS—Common,	4 50 to	5 00
" Medium,	5 25 to	6 50
LEAF—Common,	7 00 to	7 75
" Medium,	8 00 to	9 50
BRIGHT SMOKERS—Common,	6 50 to	7 75
" " Fancy,	10 00 to	16 00
WRAPPERS—Common.	9 75 to	13 00
" Good to Fine,	18 00 to	35 00
" Fancy,	40 00 to	85 00

Breaks heavy. Market active.

New York, May 6.—Cotton, 19½ a 19¾ Flour, $6 00 to $6 60; Corn, 70 a 00 Wheat, 1 65 a 0 00; Gold, 00 a 118¾; Bonds N. C. old, 00 a 00, new 00 a 00.

Baltimore, May 5.—Cotton 18¼ a 18¾ Flour 5 00a 6 00; Wheat, $1 90 a $2 00; Corn white, 68 a 00, yellow, 54 a 00; Oats, 50 a 52; Bacon, 8 a 10; Whisky, 91 a 00; Lard 8a 8¼

Richmond, May 5.—Wheat, $1 75 a 1 80 Corn 70 a 75; Oats 53 a 00; Flour, superfine 8 00 a 8 25.

Charlotte, May 5.—Bacon 11 a 11½ Flour, 4 50 a 4 75; Corn, 65 a 70; Oats, 45 a 50 Wheat, $1 40 a $1 50; Whisky, $1 35 a 1 40 Peas, 80 a 1 90; Lard, 11 a 12.

Fayetteville, April 30.—Bacon 8½ to 12½ Flour, $5 75 a $7 75 Corn 95 a $100 Oats, 75 80; Rye, $1 25; Wheat, $1 50; Lard, 12 a 15 Whisky, $2 25 a $2 75; Brandy, $2 00. Salt, $1 75 a $1 85

E. A. PFOHL. J. H. STOCKTON.

WONDERFUL! WONDERFUL!!

Magnificent display of

New Spring Goods

AT

Pfohl & Stockton's

IN

SALEM AND WINSTON, N. C.

:o:

DRY GOODS

in great variety, comprising the latest styles of

DRESS GOODS.

Novelties In Notions.

SHOES and BOOTS of the most desirable make.
HATS,—the latest.
DRUGS of the purest and most genuine.
HARDWARE in abundance.
GROCERIES, the cheapest.
QUEESWARE, unsurpassed.

Our wholesale department is complete.
Call and examine our stock. Accommodating and polite salesmen. No trouble to show Goods.
Agents for Falls of Neuse paper mills. Sell their goods at Manufacturers's prices. ☞ Want all the Rags in the country. Every convenience for wagoners and their teams.

PFOHL & STOCKTON,
SUCCESSORS TO T. C. PFOHL.
May 1, 1873. **Established in 1831.**

VALUABLE TOWN PROPERTY

For Sale in Winston.

I OFFER for sale a large two-story brick Dwelling house, containing seven rooms, and a well-arranged basement under the whole house. There are good and convenient out-houses on the premises.

The lot is 150 feet front on *Main Street*, by 200 feet deep, running through from *Main* to *Salt street*.

The dwelling is so located, that there is ample room on either side for the erection of any kind of a business house.

The lot is very desirable, being near the dividing line between Salem and Winston, and is the most convenient location on Main Street to the Railroad Depot. For particulars apply to Pfohl & Stockton.
March 1, 1873. E. A. PFOHL.

THE MOST POPULAR MEDICINE EXTANT.

1840. Over Thirty Years 1873.

Since the Introduction of PERRY DAVIS'S

PAIN-KILLER.

The Pain-Killer
Is equally applicable and efficacious to young or old.
The Pain-Killer
Is both an Internal and External remedy.
The Pain-Killer
Will cure Fever and Ague when other remedies have failed.
The Pain-Killer
Should be used at the first manifestations of Cold or Cough.
The Pain-Killer
Is the Great Family Medicine of the Age.
The Pain-Killer
Will cure Painter's Colic.
The Pain-Killer
Is good for Scalds and Burns.
The Pain-Killer
Has the verdict of the people in its favor.
The Pain-Killer
Gives Universal Satisfaction.
The Pain-Killer
Beware of *Imitations* and *Counterfeits*.
The Pain-Killer
Is almost a certain cure for CHOLERA, and has, without doubt, been more successful in curing this terrible disease than any other known remedy, or even the most eminent and skilful Physicians. In India, Africa and China, where this dreadful disease is ever more or less prevalent, the PAIN KILLER is considered by the natives, as well as European residents in those climates, a SURE REMEDY.
The Pain-Killer
Each bottle is wrapped with full directions for use.
The Pain-Killer
Is sold by all Druggists and dealers in Family Medicines.

NEW

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT

IN KERNERSVILLE.

MRS. DR. KERNER

Respectfully offers to the public a fine stock of MILLINERY GOODS,

with a variety of NOTIONS, embracing all the styles to be found in Salem or Greensboro, *at low prices*.
CALL AND SEE FOR YOURSELVES.
April 21, 1873. 17-tf.

NORTH CAROLINA, DAVIDSON COUNTY. } In the Superior Court.

John G. Ector and wife Phœbe I. Ector, plaintiffs against David F. Brown, George W. Brown and Nolen Brown, defendants.

The commissioner appointed to make sale of the lands mentioned in the pleadings in the above entitled cause, having on the 7th day of April, 1873, filed his report of the sale thereof, and said report setting forth that said lands brought a fair price; and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants, David F. Brown, George W. Brown and Nolen Brown reside beyond the limits of the State; It is ordered by the Court that notice be published in the "People's Press," a newspaper published in the town of Salem, North Carolina, for six successive weeks, requiring said defendants, if they have any exceptions to said report, to file such exceptions in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Davidson County, State of North Carolina, on or before the first day of June, 1873.

L. E. JOHNSON, C. S. C.
April 9, 1873. 16-6t.

Beware of Counterfeits!

JOB MOSES' SIR JAMES CLARKE'S FEMALE PILLS

are extensively COUNTERFEITED. Dishonest Druggists endeavor to sell the counterfeits to make greater profits. The genuine have the name of Job Moses on each package. All others are worthless imitations. The GENUINE Pills are unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. They moderate all excesses and remove all obstructions, from whatever cause.

TO MARRIED LADIES

they are particularly suited. They will in a short time bring on the monthly period with regularity; and although very powerful, contain nothing hurtful to the constitution. In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pains in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, they will effect a cure when all other means have failed. The circulars around each package give full directions and advice, or will be sent free to all writing for them, sealed from observation.

N. B.—In all cases where the GENUINE cannot be obtained, One Dollar enclosed to the Sole Proprietor, JOB MOSES, 18 Cortlandt St., New York, will insure a bottle of the *genuine*, containing Fifty Pills, by return mail, *securely sealed* from any knowledge of its contents.

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS

Cure COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, SORE THROAT, HOARSENESS, DIFFICULT BREATHING, INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION and LUNG DISEASES. They have no taste of medicine, and any child will take them. Thousands have been restored to health that had before despaired. Testimonials given in hundreds of cases. Ask for BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS. Price 25 cents per box. Sold by JOB MOSES, Proprietor, 18 Cortlandt Street, New York.

THE GREAT FRENCH REMEDY.

DELAMARRE'S SPECIFIC PILLS.

Prepared by J. GARANCIERE,
No. 21 Boulevard, Paris.

These pills are highly recommended by the entire Medical Faculty of Europe, as the very best remedy for all Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness; Nightly, Daily or *Premature* Emissions; Sexual Debility or Impotency; Weakness arising from Secret Habits and Sexual Excesses; *Relaxation* of the Genital Organs; Weak Spine; Deposits in the Urine, and all the ghastly train of Diseases arising from Overuse or Excesses. They cure when all other remedies fail. Pamphlet of Advice in each box, or will be sent Free to any address. Price $1 per Box. Sent by mail, *securely sealed from all observation*, on receipt of price. ORCAS & CO. MOSES, 18 CORTLANDT STREET, NEW YORK, Sole General Agent for America.

1873. SPRING. 1873.

NEW GOODS JUST RECEIVED AT BLICKENDERFER'S NOTION AND VARIETY STORE.

I invite particular attention to my new and beautiful line of

HAMBURG EDGINGS & INSERTINGS,
COTTON & LINEN GIMPS & FRINGES,
EMBROIDERIES, FANS, PARASOLS, &c.

SOUTH SIDE PUBLIC SQUARE, SALEM, N. C.

1873. SPRING. 1873.

RIBBONS, MILLINERY AND STRAW GOODS, 1873.

ALSO

White Goods, Embroideries, &c

Armstrong, Cator & Co.,

IMPORTERS, MANUFACTURERS AND JOBBERS
BONNET TRIMMING, NECK and SASH RIBBONS
VELVET RIBBONS, NECK TIES,
BONNET SILKS, SATINS, VELVETS & CRAPES,
FLOWERS, FEATHERS, ORNAMENTS,
FRAMES, &c.
STRAW BONNETS and LADIES' & CHILDREN'S HATS, TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED.
AND IN CONNECTING WAREROOMS
WHITE GOODS, LINENS, EMBROIDERIES,
LACES, NETS, COLLARS, SETTS, HANDKERCHIEFS,
VEILING, HEAD NETS, &c.
Nos. 237 and 239 Baltimore St., Baltimore, Md.

These goods are manufactured by the [illegible] Cash direct from the European and American Manufacturers, embracing all the latest novelties, unequalled in variety and cheapness in any market. Orders filled with care, promptness and despatch.
March 27, 1873.—13-3m. pd.

HOME SHUTTLE

SEWING MACHINE.

THE perfection of mechanism. Simple, compact, efficient, durable and complete. Equally good for fine or heavy work. It is a triumph of mechanical genius. The only practical low-priced Lock-Stitch Sewing Machine. Would be pleased to have every one wishing to purchase a Sewing Machine, to make personal examination of the merits of the Home Shuttle Sewing Machine.

It will Hem, Fell, Bind, Cord, Braid, Seam, Tuck, Ruffle, Hemstitch, Gather, and Sew on at the same time, and will work equally well on Silk, Linen, Woolen and Cotton Goods, with Silk, Linen or Cotton Thread.

Price, $37 00 with table.
" $25 00 without table.

C. A. HEGE, *Agent*,
Salem, N. C.

N. B. I also have the Improved Underfeed Common Sense Sewing Machine. Price, $15 00.
March 20, 2873.—12

A Good Six-Horse power STEAM ENGINE

FOR SALE, cheap for cash.
Apply to C. A. HEGE, Salem, N. C.

HAGAN'S

Magnolia Balm

A FEW APPLICATIONS MAKE A

Pure Blooming Complexion.

It is Purely Vegetable, and its operation is seen and felt at once. It does away with the Flushed Appearance caused by Heat, Fatigue, and Excitement. Heals and removes all Blotches and Pimples, dispelling dark and unsightly spots. Drives away Tan, Freckles, and Sunburn, and by its gentle but powerful influence mantles the faded cheek with

YOUTHFUL BLOOM AND BEAUTY.

Sold by all Druggist and Fancy Stores. Depot, 50 Park Place, New York.

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING MACHINE FOR SALE CHEAP.

May 1, 1873. Enquire at this office.

CALL AT ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE

FOR

Chill and Fever Cure,

PERFUMERY,

SOAPS, FANCY ARTICLES,
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,
PURE DRUGS GENERALLY.

GO TO WOMMACK'S

IF YOU WANT

GOOD BARGAINS!

THEY'VE GOT THEIR

NEW GOODS,

AND LOTS OF THEM,

AND WILL SELL THEM CHEAP.

☞ They will give you the highest market price for your Produce Corn, Wheat, Peas, Rye, Oats, Eggs, Butter, &c., &c.
Salem, N. C., May 8, 1873.

SPRING, 1873.

J. L. FULKERSON

IS OFFERING A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF THE

Newest Styles of Ladies' Dress Goods,

FOR SPRING AND SUMMER,

"AT PRICES CHEAPER THAN EVER."

The assortment is not surpassed by any house in this section of country.

☞ **Something NEW is added every week.** ☜

KID GLOVES,

"ALEXANDER'S and JOUVIN'S New Shades" for Ladie's and Gentlemen.
J. L. FULKERSON.

FANCY STRIPED CHALLI SHAWLS,

BLACK LACE POINTS, $7 00 to $25 00.

Salem, N. C., March 20, 1873. J. L. FULKERSON.

THE OLD ESTABLISHED HOUSE.

F. FRIES, Established 1847.
PATTERSON & CO., " 1867.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

Buyers of Grain and other Country Produce.

PATTERSON & CO., beg leave to thank the public for a liberal patronage, and to announce the opening of a well selected and well bought purchase of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

It is our purpose to make a specialty of *every* department of goods, which we keep in stock We will offer nothing but *good articles* at *low prices*.

Customers shall uniformly be waited on with promptness and courtesy, and shall receive "One Hundred Cents worth of Goods for One Dollar."

The rule of the House has been and shall be "The strictest integrity and impartiality in all dealings."

After the completion of the Railroad, our **WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT** will be largely increased. Our facilities for purchasing in quantity are not surpassed by any house in this section of the State.

We extend a cordial invitation to all to visit us and examine our Goods.

PATTERSON & CO.

Salem, N. C., April 8, 1873.

W. A. LASH, Jr., CABEL HAIRSTON, } Prop. O. C. SMITH, Auctioneer.

LASH'S NEW WAREHOUSE,

WINSTON, N.C.,

Is now open for the sale of Leaf Tobacco.

OUR HOUSE IS SITUATED ON THE EAST SIDE OF TOWN, NEREST THE DEPOT and has

Eight large Sky Lights, with a South Light,

which gives it the advantage of other houses in the place. All we ask is a trial, and we guarantee the

HIGHEST MARKET PRICES.

March 6, LASH & HAIRSTON.

Has been before the American public OVER THIRTY years. It has never yet failed to give perfect satisfaction, and has justly been styled the panacea for all external Wounds, Cuts, Burns, Swellings, Sprains, Bruises, &c., &c., for Man and Beast. No family should be a single day without this Liniment. The money refunded unless the Liniment is as represented. Be sure and get the genuine MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT. Sold by all Druggists and Country Stores, at 25c., 50c. and $1.00 per Bottle. Notice style, size of bottle, &c.

Poetry.

Mine Pipe and Cup.

Ven clouds are plack above,
Und mud is plack pelow,
'Tis den that I do love
A cloud of shmoke to plow.
I takes my meerschaum down,
I takes my cider up,
And care not who does frown,
Upon my pipe and cup!

Mine frou she scold a bit,
Ven mine old pipe is seen,
Pecause I sometimes I spit,
Upon her floor so clean;
But that is like the rain,
It doesn't last alway,
She soon gets bleased again,
And so I shmoke away.

Oh, pless mine pipe and cup,
And pless my scolding frou,
Der shmoke goes curling up
Almost as vite as snow,
Und down the cider slips,
Yust like a loving kiss,
Ven lingering on der lips,
It is der soul of bliss.

Humorous.

How a Man and his Wife Put Up a Stove Pipe.

Putting up a stove is not so difficult in itself. It is the pipe that raises four-fifths of the mischief and all the dust. You may take down a stove with all the care in the world, and have your wife put away the pipe in a secure place, and yet that pipe won't come together as it was before. You find this out when you are standing on a chair with your arms full of pipe and your mouth full of soot. Your wife is standing on the floor in a position that enables her to see you, the pipe, and the chair and here she gives utterance to those remarks that are calculated to hasten a man into the extremes of insanity. Her dress is pinned over her waist, and her hands rest on her hips. She has got one of your hats on her head, and your linen coat on her back, and a pair of your rubbers on her feet. There is about five cents worth of pot-black on her nose, and a lot of flour on her chin, and altogether she is a spectacle that would inspire a dead man with distrust. And while you are up there trying to circumvent the awful contrariness of the pipe, and telling that you know some fool has been mixing it, she stands safely on the floor and bombards you with such domestic mottoes as: "What's the use of swearing so?" "You know no one has touched that pipe." "You ain't got any more patience than a child." "Do be careful of that chair." And then she goes off, and reappears with an armful more of pipe, and before you are aware of it she has got that pipe so horribly mixed up that it does seem no two are alike. You join the ends and work them to and fro, and take them apart and look at them. Then you spread one out and jam the other together, and mount them once more. But it is no go. You begin to think the pieces are inspired with life and ache to kick them through the window. But *she* doesn't lose her patience. She goes round with that awffully exasperating rigging on, with a length of pipe under each arm, and a long-handled broom in her hand, and says she don't see how it is *some* people never have any trouble in putting up a stove. Then you miss the hammer. You don't see it anywhere. You stare into the pipe, and along the mantle, and down on the stove, and on the floor. Your wife watches you intently, and is finally thoughtful enough to inquire what you are looking for, and, on learning, pulls the article from her pocket. Then you feel as if you could go out doors and swear a hole twelve feet square through a block of brick buildings, but she merely observes: "Why on earth don't you speak when you want anything, and not stare around like a dummy?" When that part of the pipe which goes through the wall is up, she keeps it up with her broom, while you are making the connection, and stares at it with an intensity that is entirely uncalled for. All the while your position is becoming more and more interesting. The pipe don't go together, of course. The soot shakes down into your eyes and mouth, the sweat rolls down your face and tickles your chin as it drops off, and it seems as if your arms are slowly but surely drawing out of their sockets. Here your wife comes to the rescue by inquiring if you are going to be all day doing nothing, and if you think *her* arms are made of cast iron; and then the broom slips off the pipe, and in her endeavor to recover her hold, she jabs you under the chin with the handle, and the pipe comes down on your head with its load of of fried soot, and the chair tilts forward enough to discharge your feet, and you come down on the wrong end of that chair with a force that would bankrupt a pile-driver. You don't touch that stove again. You leave your wife examining the chair and bemoaning its injuries, and go into the kitchen and wash your skinned and bleeding hands with yellow soap. Then you go down the street after a man to do the business, and your wife goes over to the neighbors with her chair and tells them about its injuries, and drains the neighborhood dry of its sympathy long before you get home.—*Danbury News.*

At Oxford, some twenty years ago, a tutor at one of the colleges limped in his walk. Stopping one day last summer at a railway station, he was accosted by a well-known politician, who recognized him, and asked him if he was not the chaplain of the college at such a time, naming the year. The doctor replied that he was. "I was there," said his interrogator, "and knew you by your limp." "Well," said the Doctor, "it seems my limping made a deeper impression on you than my preaching." "Ah, Doctor," was the reply with ready wit, "it is the highest compliment we can pay a minister to say that he is known by his walk rather than by his conversation."

"Gentlemen," said an eminent counsel, "there are three points upon which we rely for defence. In the first place, the kettle was cracked when we borrowed it; in the second place, it was whole when we returned it; and in the third place, we never had it."

A Scotchman who had put up at an inn was asked in the morning how he had slept. "Ah, mon," replied Donald, "nae vera well, either, but I was muckle better off than the bugs, for de'il a one of them closed an e'e the hale night."

A revengeful individual, in the exuberance of his rage at some one who had offended him, said: "I'll have revenge. I'll do something terrible. I'll give his little boy a tin horn."

GOLD PENS.

A Good Article at the BOOKSTORE.

Agricultural.

Give us More Fruit Trees.

There can be no apology for owners of landed estates failing to put out fruit trees and vines and shrubbery. Every fruit-tree planted adds twenty times its cost, if no more, to the value of the farm; if in any event the owner or his heirs have reasons to sell the same, this truth will then be fully realized. Everybody is fond of fruit, and the man of family who neglects to provide for his household is not doing his whole duty to them. Any observant or intelligent man, contemplating settling on an estate, will make it one of the first considerations with him before purchasing, whether or not it has on it an orchard of fruit; he has no notion of waiting several years for so healthful and toothsome an addition to his home comforts, and doubtless many a sale has been defeated by the lack of this luxury, or rather of this necessary portion of food. Besides these home considerations, fruit is now becoming, in many quarters, the largest source of profit to the owners of plantations, and to the finer qualities are produced and attention is paid to the proper varieties and the times and seasons for their ripening and gathering, there can be no more profitable crop raised than fruit.

Why Clover Improves the Soil.

Prof. Voelcker thus explains the action of clover in increasing the fertility of soils: "All who are practically acquainted with the subject must have seen that the best crops of wheat are produced by being preceded by crops of clover grown for seed. I have come to the conclusion that the very best preparation, the best manure, is a good crop of clover. A vast amount of mineral manure is brought within reach of the corn crop, which otherwise remains in a locked up condition in the soil. The clover plants take nitrogen from the atmosphere, and manufacture it into their own substance, which, on decomposition of the clover roots and leaves, produces abundance of ammonia. In reality, the growing of clover is equivalent, to a great extent, to manuring with Peruvian guano, and in this paper of mine I show that you obtain a larger quantity of manure than in the largest dose of Peruvian guano which a farmer would ever think of applying. It is only by carefully investigating subjects like the one under consideration that positive proofs are given, showing the correctness of intelligent observers in the field."

Salt and Ashes for Cows.

A wise and experienced stock raiser, says: "On turning my cows into pasture in the spring, I provide several small tubs, and having fixed them firmly in the soil to prevent them being overturned put into each tub one quart of salt and three quarts of sifted wood ashes, previously well mixed by stirring. The cows partake freely of this mixture. It prevents injury from the sudden change from dry to green food, and has besides, a most invigorating effect upon the general system. Some assert that salt should be given only as often as once a week, as its more frequent use would be injurious. But when supplied in this way no apprehension need be entertained.

The Advance Mower!

Took the FIRST PREMIUM at the North Carolina State Fair, 1872.

THE ADVANCE is no new and untried machine, but one that is well and favorably known in many parts of North Carolina, and where best known is most esteemed.

In these days of cheap and imperfect machines, it is of the greatest importance, that all in want of a REALLY GOOD MACHINE, should know where to find it, and to all such we do not hesitate to recommend "THE ADVANCE":

Because it is LIGHT, SIMPLE, COMPACT and EASILY MANAGED. It works well on SMOOTH or STUMPY LAND and is not liable to get out of order. Has a substantial iron frame which cannot become loose and rickety. The gearing is strong and durable. It is a forward cut machine, the cutter-bar being in front of the wheels. By the different lever arrangements, either end of the cutter-bar may be raised independently of the other, or both ends may be raised at the same time; or the bar may be folded and the team driven through gates or bars, or along the road, without the driver leaving his seat. The gearing is all completely enclosed in a cast iron case so as to exclude all grit, dirt, &c.

There were more of the ADVANCE MOWERS AND REAPERS sold in North Carolina during last summer, than all others put together.

Call and see "THE ADVANCE" or send for illustrated circular containing full particulars, before purchasing elsewhere, to

C. A. HEGE, Salem, N. C.,
State Agent for North Carolina for the Advance Mower and Reaper.
Also dealer in all kinds of labor-saving machinery.
March 20, 1873.-12-

Richmond & Danville Railroad,

(NORTH CAROLINA DIVISION)

On and after Monday, March 3d, 1873, a mixed Passenger and Freight Train will be run daily, (except Sundays,) on N. W. N. C. R. R. between Greensboro' and Kernersville, in accordance with the following Time Table:

Going East.

STATIONS.	ARRIVE.	LEAVE.
Kernersville,		9.00 A.M
Friendship,	9.35 A. M.	9.38
New Garden,	9.55	9.57
Intersection,	10.14	10.16 A.M.
Greensboro,	10.30 A. M.	

Going West.

STATIONS.	ARRIVE.	LEAVE.
Greensboro',		3.40 P. M
Intersection,	3.54 P. M.	3.56
New Garden,	4.14	4.16
Friendship,	4.33	4.35 P. M.
Kernersville,	5.10 P. M.	

Building and Alphabet BLOCKS FOR CHILDREN,

at the - - BOOKSTORE

NATIONAL SERIES.

National Primers,
Spellers and Readers,
Dickens and Bulwers Novels,
cheap editions at the BOOK STORE

FOR SALE!

TWO GOOD BUILDING LOTS in the town of Salem, next to the residence of John W. Fries, Esq. Apply to R. GRAY.t
Winston, N. C., March 20, 1873. 12-3.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

12,000,000 ACRES!

CHEAP FARMS!

The cheapest land in market for sale by the
UNION PACIFIC RAIL ROAD COMPANY
in the Great Platte Valley.
3,000,000 Acres in Central Nebraska
Now for sale in tracts of forty acres and upwards on five and ten years credit at 6 per cent. No advance interest required.
Mild and healthful climate, fertile soil, an abundance of good water.
THE BEST MARKET IN THE WEST! The great mining regions of Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, and Nevada being supplied by the farmers in the Platte Valley.

Soldiers entitled to a Homestead of 160 Acres.

THE BEST LOCATIONS FOR COLONIES.

FREE HOMES FOR ALL!—Millions of acres of choice Government Lands open for entry under the Homestead Law, near the Great Railroad, with good markets and all the conveniences of an old settled country. Free passes to purchasers of Railroad Land.
Sectional maps showing the Land, also new edition of Descriptive Pamphlet with new maps mailed free everywhere. Address G. F. DAVIS,
Land Commissioner, U. P. R. R, Omaha, Neb.

[Established 1830.]
WELCH & GRIFFITHS,
Manufacturers of Saws
SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS,
EVERY SAW WARRANTED.
FILES, BELTING, MACHINERY.
LIBERAL DISCOUNTS.
WELCH & GRIFFITHS,
Boston, Mass., & Detroit, Mich.

McKENNEY & CO.,
Claim and Patent Agents.

Claims of Census-Marshals of 1860 collected without proof of loyalty.
P. O. Box 429, Washington City, D. C.

USE the Reisinger Sash Lock and Support to
FASTEN YOUR WINDOWS!
No spring to break, no cutting of sash; cheap, durable, very easily applied; holds sash at any place derired, and a self-fastener when the sash is down. Send stamp for circular. Circular and six copper-bronzed locks sent to any address in the U. S., postpaid, on receipt of 50 cents. Liberal inducements to the trade. Agents wanted. Address REISINGER SASH LOCK CO., No. 418 Market Street, Harrisburg, Pa.

DOMESTIC
Sewing Machine
Is the BEST IN THE WORLD.
Agents Wanted. Send for Circular. Address:
"DOMESTIC" SEWING MACHINE CO., N. Y.

LOOK!!! FOR 50 CTS.

By sending 50c. to GEO. D. BURTON, New Ipswich, N. H., you will receive by return mail your name nicely cut in a **Stencil Plate,** for marking clothing, Books, Cards, &c., with ink, brush, and directions, all post-paid. Address, for Circulars,
GEORGE D. BURTON
New Ipswich, N. H.

THE SURRENDER OF GEN. LEE.
AT APPOMATTOX C. H., VA., APRIL 9th, 1865.
A magnificent 14x17 inch Engraving of the surrender of General Lee, showing the armies, &c. It is truly a gem of art, one which should hang in the parlor of every Southern home. Sent by mail, mounted on a roller and post-paid, on receipt of 20 cents, or 3 for 50 cts. AGENTS WANTED. Address
J. C. & W. M. BURROW, Bristol, Tenn.
Catalogues of Pictures, Books, &c., sent free.

Write for a Price List to J. H. JOHNSTON,
GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS
129 Smithfield St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Breech-Loading Shot Guns, $40 to $300. Double Shot Guns, $8 to $150. Single Guns, $3 to $20. Rifles, $8 to $75. Revolvers, $5 to $25. Pistols, $1 to $8. Gun Material, Fishing Tackle, &c. *Large Discounts to Dealers or Clubs.* Army Guns, Revolvers, etc., bought or traded for. Goods sent by express, C.O.D. to be examined before paid for.

FULL WEIGHT SOAP.
PROCTER & GAMBLE'S
EXTRA OLIVE.
Some brands of Soap are sold short weight—five to eight pounds per box. If you use these Soaps you pay money for what you do not receive. CAN YOU AFFORD TO DO SO?
Buy PROCTER & GAMBLE'S Full weight Brand. Sold by Grocers in your city.
WILLARD BROS.
Wholesale Agents, Wilmington, N. C.

$5 to $20 per day! Agents wanted! All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments, or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine. 2-4w.

HOW 'TIS DONE, or the Secret Out. Mustache and Whiskers in 42 days. This GREAT SECRET and 100 others Gamblers' Tricks, Cardiology, Ventriloquism, all in the ORIGINAL "Book of wonders." Mailed for 25 cents. Address D. C. CUTLER, Carthrge, Illinois.

AGENTS! A RARE CHANCE!!
We will pay all Agents $10 per week in cash who will engage with us at once. Everything furnished and expenses paid. Address
A. COULTER & CO., Charlotte Mich.

WORKING CLASS MALE OR FEMALE $5 a week guaranteed, Respectable employment at home day or evening; no capital required; full instructions and valuable package of Goods sent free by mail. Address with six cent return stamp, M. YOUNG & CO., 16 Cortlandt St., New York.

$1.000 REWARD.
For any case of Blind Bleeding, Itching or Ulcerated Piles that DE BING'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. It is prepared expressly to cure the Piles, and nothing else. Sold by all Druggists. Price, $1 00. 14-4w

10,000 GIFTS, $500,000.

ON TUESDAY, July 8th, 1873, the **Third Grand Gift Concert,** under the management of Ex-Governor Thos. E. Bramlette, and authorized by special act of the Legislature, for the benefit of the Public Library of Kentucky, positively and unequivocally comes off in Public Library Hall, at Louisville, Ky., when 10,000 Gifts, all Cash, amounting to $500,000, will be distributed by lot among the ticket-holders. The money to pay all these gifts in full is already in bank and set aside for that purpose, as the following certificate shows:

OFFICE OF FARMERS' AND DROVERS' BANK,
LOUISVILLE, KY, April 7, 1873.

This is to certify that there is in the FARMERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, to the credit of the Third Grand Gift Concert for the Benefit of the Public Library of Ky., FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, which has been set apart by the Managers to pay the gifts in full, and will be held by the Bank and paid out for this purpose, and for this purpose only.
(Signed). B S. VEECH, Cashier.

Only a few tickets remain unsold, and they will be furnished to the first applicants at the following prices: Whole tickets, $10; halves, $5; quarters, $2.50; 11 wholes for $100; 56 for $500; 113 for $1000; and 575 for $5000. For tickets and full information, apply to THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,
May 1, 1873. Louisville, Ky.

STEEL ENGRAVINGS.
A lot of small Steel engravings suitable for Scrap Books, at BLUM'S.

Mail Arrangements.

HIGH POINT MAIL.
Arrives daily by 8, A. M. Departs daily at 4, P. M.

MOUNT AIRY MAIL.
Arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, by 1½, P. M. Departs Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 9, A. M.

REIDSVILLE MAIL.
Arrives Monday, Wednesday and Friday by 3 P. M. Departs Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 9 A. M.

GREENSBORO MAIL.
Arrives every Saturday, by 3 P. M. Departs every Friday, at 6 A. M.

JONESVILLE MAIL.
Arrives every Friday, by 7, P. M. Departs every Saturday, at 6, A. M.

JERUSALEM MAIL.
Arrives every Tuesday, by 7, P. M. Departs every Monday at 7, A. M.

WALNUT COVE MAIL.
Arrives every Saturday, by 7, P. M. Departs every Friday, at 4, P. M.

PANTHER CREEK MAIL.
Arrives every Saturday, by 8, P. M. Departs every Saturday, at 6, A. M.

H. W. SHORE, P. M.

W. T. VOGLER,
DEALER IN
CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY
AND
FANCY ARTICLES,
Next Door to Crosland's Grocery Store.
SALEM, N. C.

A large and well assorted stock always on hand. I have made arrangements to order anything which may be wanted, direct from the manufacturers, at any time.
All goods warranted to be what they are sold for.
☞ All kinds of REPAIRING done, and work warranted.

TOMBSTONES, TOMBSTONES,
Monuments, Head Stones or Slabs.
I am prepared to furnish any kind of Tombstones which may be wanted. **Send in your orders.**
Feb. 6, 1873. [6-6m.

Musical Instruments
AT ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE
VIOLINS, GUITARS,
BANJOS, TAMBORINES,
FLUTES, FIFES,
ACCORDIONS.
VIOLIN, GUITAR AND BANJO STRINGS.
Extra Violin
BOWS and HAIR
For Bows, &c., &c., with a good supply of
Perfumery, Soaps & Fancy Articles

JUST RECEIVED
AT ZEVELY'S
DRUG STORE,
POST OFFICE BUILDING.
Dr. Sage's Celebrated Catarrh Remedy,
Dr Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery,
and Pleasant Purgative Pellets.
Also, Allen's Unrivalled Lung Balsam,
McLean's Voleanic Oil Liniment.
Hall's Vegetable Sicillian Hair Renewer.
Klutz's Chill Cure.
The following fine Extracts for the handkerchief can be had in any quantity:
Boquet Caroline,
Patchuly, Musk,
Jockey Club,
Ylang Ylang,
Cologne, &c.
Call and see for yourselves. I am satisfied that I can please.
JOHN H. ZEVELY.

ESTABLISHED 1827!
THE OLD
FRANKLIN

PRESS.
PLAIN AND FANCY
BOOK & JOB PRINTING
NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE

W. B. GLENN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
YADKINVILLE, N. C.,
Will practice in the counties of Yadkin, Stokes, Surry and those adjoining.
Prompt attention given to the collection of claims
3-1y.

Dick's English Classics.
The Cheapest Books ever Published.

Shakspeare	50 cents
Byron	50 "
Scott	25 "
Goldsmith	50 "
Burns	25 "
Milton	25 "
Cooper	25 "
Wordsworth	50 "
Moore	25 "

At the BOOK STORE.

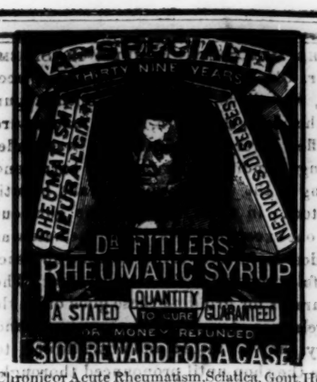
JUST RECEIVED
AT THE BOOK STORE,
Mental Photograph Albums,
Waverly and other Novels, (cheap.)
Dickens and other Novels, (cheap,)
Pocket-Maps, N. C.
Hayden's Dictionary of Dates.
Pictures of Christ,
Steel Engraving of Holy Family.
World Essays.
Songs before Sunrise.
A Woman's Poems.
Verses, by H. H.
May 19, 1871.

MUSIC.—A fresh supply of Musical Instruments just received at ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE.

Family Bibles, Fine and Common, at the BOOK STORE.

CHARTS FOR THE PEOPLE, at the BOOKSTORE.

ALMANACS.—A few more Salem Almanacs for the retail trade, at the BOOKSTORE.



of Chronic or Acute Rheumatism, Sciatica, Gout, Headache, Lumbago, Ague, Nervousness or Kidney Affections accepted for treatment that I cannot cure.
Nov. 21, 1872-47-1y.
☞ For Sale at ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE.

AT ZEVELY'S
Drug Store,
POST OFFICE BUILDING,
SALEM, N. C.,
EXTRA FINE COMBS, BUFFALO AND SHELL,
TOOTH BRUSHES, KEY RINGS,
FANCY EXTRACTS,
MEEN FUN, GUM NIPPLES, &c., &c.,
AT REASONABLE PRICES.
November 14, 1872.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.
HAVING qualified as Executor of the last Will and Testament of M. M. Transou, decd., all persons indebted to the estate of said deceased, are hereby notified to make payment without delay, as longer indulgence cannot be given. All persons having claims against said estate are requested to present them properly authenticated, on or before the 6th day of June, 1873, or this notice will be plead n bar of recovery.
E. T. BLUM, *Executor.*
Salem, N. C., June 4, 1872. 23-3m.

LAST CALL.
ALL PERSONS indebted to the estate of Dr. A. T. Zevely, will please call and settle without delay, otherwise notes and accounts will be placed in officers hands for collection.
L. V. BLUM,
T. R. PURNELL.
Salem, N. C., Jan. 1, 1873.

D. P. MAST,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
WINSTON, N. C.
WILL practice in the Courts of Forsyth, and adjoining Counties.
☞ Pays special attention to the settlement of Estates and to Southern Claims.
Office in the Court House. 3-1y.

DR. HOOPER'S FEMALE PILLS
A positive cure for IRREGULARITY, SUPPRESSION, LEUCORRHEA, WEAKNESS, and all FEMALE COMPLAINTS. Established fifty years. BE SURE AND GET THE GENUINE.
Price $1 00 per box, sent by mail securely sealed, with full directions, on receipt of price
Direct all orders,
HOOPER & CO.,
P. O. BOX 2,453. PHILADELPHIA, PA
Jan. 16, 1873-3-12m.

FRESH GROCERIES.
A CHOICE LOT OF
MAPLE SUGAR SYRUP,
Bethlehem Mill Buckwheat Flour
PEARL LARGE HOMINY,
BEEF TONGUES,
TOGETHER WITH A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF FAMILY GROCERIES,
Dec. 5, 72 to CROSLAND'S 18.

WORTH & WORTH,
GENERAL
Shipping and Commission
MERCHANTS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
B. G. WORTH. D. G. WORTH

HORSE AND CATTLE

POWDER
at Zevely's Drug Store,

A. N. ZEVELY,
[Late Assistant Post-Master General.]
ATTENDS TO BUSINESS
BEFORE THE VARIOUS
Departments of the Government
OFFICE 421, E. STREET,
OPPOSITE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.
☞ Post-Office Address, Lock Box, 79, Washington City, D. C.

UNABRIDGED.
SMITH'S COMPLETE BIBLE DICTIONARY at the BOOK STORE.

AT THE BOOK STORE
NEAT WALNUT WORK BOXES at low prices
TRANSPARENT SLATES, three sizes.
Cheap Port Folios, Paper Window Shades,
Fireboard Prints, Wall Paper,
INITIAL PAPER,—Rose Tint, and Ornamented.
Magill's Paper Fasteners,
New Ink Erasers,—the best thing out.
Good and cheap Writing Paper.
Blank Account and Record Books.
Tilden's Nonspilling Inkstands.
and many other articles in our line.
L. V. & E. T. BLUM.
March 31, 1871.

BOOKS AT COST.

Bullion's Analytical and Practical Grammar,	1 00
Davie's Elements of Written Arithmetic,	
" First Lessons	"
" Practical	"
" University	"
" Intellectual	"
Robinson's Progressive Higher	"
Smith's	"
Wilson's Primer.	
Wilson's Speller,	
First Lessons in Botany,	
Bullion's English and Latin Dictionary.	

The above books will be sold at cost and carriage, if early application be made at the
Dec. 12, 1872. BOOK STORE.

PICTURES FOR THE PEOPLE.
HIGHLY COLORED ORNAMENTED CHARTS of the following subjects:
Prince of Peace,
Life of Christ,
Pilgrim's Progress,
Our Saviour,
Mt. Vernon, Cheap at the
BOOK STORE.

BUY YOUR SCHOOL BOOKS, PAPER AND INK AT BLUM'S.

THEA-NECTAR
GREAT REDUCTION
IN THE PRICE OF
TEA.
THE Thea-Nectar is a pure Black Tea, with a Green Tea flavor, and will suit all tastes. It can be had at **Zevely's Drug Store,** at the reduced price of one dollar per pound.

E. A. PFOHL. J. H. STOCKTON.
MERCHANT'S HOTEL,
WINSTON, N. C
THIS HOTEL is situated in one of the most favorable localities in this section.
Guests can reach Salem in a few minutes walk.
☞ An excellent Table with well Ventilated Rooms.
April 18, 1872.-16-6m.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,
For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.

Probably never before in the whole history of medicine, has any thing won so widely and so deeply upon the confidence of mankind, as this excellent remedy for pulmonary complaints. Through a long series of years, and among most of the races of men it has risen higher and higher in their estimation, as it has become better known. Its uniform character and power to cure the various affections of the lungs and throat, have made it known as a reliable protector against them. While adapted to milder forms of disease, and to young children, it is at the same time the most effectual remedy that can be given for incipient consumption, and the dangerous affections of the throat and lungs. As a provision against sudden attacks of *Croup*, it should be kept on hand in every family, and indeed as all are sometimes subject to colds and coughs, all should be provided with this antidote for them.

Although settled *Consumption* is thought incurable, still great numbers of cases where the disease seemed settled, have been completely cured, and the patient restored to sound health by the *Cherry Pectoral*. So complete is its mastery over the disorders of the Lungs and Throat, that the most obstinate of them yield to it. When nothing else could reach them, under the *Cherry Pectoral* they subside and disappear.

Singers and Public Speakers find great protection from it.

Asthma is always relieved and often wholly cured by it.

Bronchitis is generally cured by taking the *Cherry Pectoral* in small and frequent doses.

So generally are its virtues known, that we need not publish the certificates of them here, or do more than assure the public that its qualities are fully maintained.

Ayer's Ague Cure.
For Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical or Bilious Fever, &c., and indeed all the affections which arise from malarious, marsh, or miasmatic poisons.

As its name implies, it does *Cure*, and does not fail. Containing neither Arsenic, Quinine, Bismuth, Zinc, nor any other mineral or poisonous substance whatever, it is no way injures any patient. The number and importance of its cures in the ague districts, are literally beyond account, and we believe without a parallel in the history of Ague medicine. Our pride is gratified by the acknowledgments we receive of the radical cures effected in obstinate cases, and where other remedies had wholly failed.

Unacclimated persons, either resident in, or travelling through miasmatic localities, will be protected by taking the *AGUE CURE* daily.

For *Liver Complaints*, arising from torpidity of the Liver, it is an excellent remedy, stimulating the Liver into healthy activity, and producing many truly remarkable cures, where other medicines fail.

For Bilious Disorders and Liver Complaints, it is an excellent remedy, producing many truly remarkable cures, where other medicines had failed.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & Co., Practical and Analytical Chemists, Lowell, Mass., and sold all round the world.

PRICE, $1.00 PER BOTTLE.

Ayer's Ague Cure,
For Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical or Bilious Fever, &c., and indeed all the affections which arise from malarious, marsh, or miasmatic poisons.

℞ No one remedy is louder called for by the necessities of the American people than a sure and safe cure for Fever and Ague. Such we are now enabled to offer, with a perfect certainty that it will eradicate the disease, and with security, founded on proof, that no harm can arise from its use in any quantity.

That which protects from or prevents this disorder must be of immense service in the communities where it prevails. *Prevention* is better than cure, for the patient escapes the risk which he must run in violent attacks of this baleful distemper. This "CURE" expels the miasmatic poison of FEVER AND AGUE from the system, and prevents the development of the disease, if taken on the first approach of its premonitory symptoms. It is not only the best remedy ever yet discovered for this class of complaints, but also the cheapest. The large quantity we supply for a dollar brings it within the reach of everybody; and in bilious districts, where FEVER AND AGUE prevail, everybody should have it, and use it freely, both for cure and protection. It is hoped this price will place it within the reach of all—the poor as well as the rich. A great superiority of this remedy over any other ever discovered for the speedy and certain cure of Intermittents is, that it contains no Quinine or mineral; consequently it produces no quinism or other injurious effects whatever upon the constitution. Those cured by it are left as healthy as if they had never had the disease.

Fever and Ague is not alone the consequence of the miasmatic poison. A great variety of disorders arise from its irritation, among which are Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Headache, Blindness, Toothache, Earache, Catarrh, Asthma, Palpitation, Painful Affection of the Spleen, Hysterics, Pain in the Bowels, Colic, Paralysis, and derangement of the Stomach, all of which, when originating in this cause, put on the intermittent type, or become periodical. This "CURE" expels the poison from the blood, and consequently cures them all alike. It is an invaluable protection to immigrants and persons travelling or temporarily residing in the malarious districts. If taken occasionally or daily while exposed to the infection, that will be excreted from the system, and cannot accumulate in sufficient quantity to ripen into disease. Hence it is even more valuable for protection than cure; and few will ever suffer from Intermittents if they avail themselves of the protection this remedy affords.

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